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Rail 'Full Crew' Law Loses in Pennsylvania; Soviet-Finn Rift Grows

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 27, 1939

'Full Crew' Law Ruled Unconstitutional

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pennsylvania's "full crew" railroad law was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court today. The High Court affirmed a ruling of a county court that the law violated property-right clauses of the State Constitution, but struck out the latter's contention that it also violated the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. The law was passed in the Democratic Earle Administration. The law demanded extra brakeman on long trains.

The lower court decision sustained the contention of the Pennsylvania Railroad and 49 other carriers in the State that the law would not promote safety. The Commonwealth and railroad brotherhoods defended the law as a safety measure. The brotherhoods held it would provide additional employment for 3,000 men in the State at wages amounting to $5,000,000 yearly.

War Summary—Soviet-Finland Crisis Grows

By the Associated Press

The Russian-Finnish dispute became acute again today as troops of Russia's Army staged mass meetings, called for "strictest measures," and warning Finland that "10 days were enough to conquer Poland."

These demonstrations followed upon a "border incident" in which Russians charged the Finns with killing four and wounding nine Red soldiers. Moscow sent an ultimatum-like note to Finland demanding withdrawal of Finnish border garrisons.

Finland denied there had been any shooting from the Finnish side and appeared ready to refuse the Russian demand.

Naval warfare continued to be the most active phase of the European conflict. New sinkings by mines were reported as King George VI of Britain signed an Order in Council providing for seizure at sea of all German exports, regardless of whether neutral ships were carrying them.

The order was expected to be made effective within a few days, giving Britain an opportunity to give further explanations to neutrals who have protested the planned move.

Ship losses reported Nov. 27 included the 8,859-ton Netherlands freighter Spaarndam, the 5,144-ton British freighter Royston Grange, the 3,670-ton German freighter Borkum, and a 300-ton German trawler.

New sinkings came hard after a particularly disastrous Sunday in which the 14,293-ton Polish liner Pilsudski, chartered to Britain, and the 16,697-ton armed British merchant cruiser Rawalpindi went to the bottom.

Premier Chamberlain in a radiocast address declared: "We already know the secrets of the magnetic mine. We shall soon master the magnetic mine as we already have mastered the U-boat."

In Washington, Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, denounced any effort toward "appeasement" of Japan.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 6, and 7.

U. S. Film Firms Protest Japanese Tactics

TOKYO (AP)—Representatives of six American motion picture companies, accusing the Japanese Government of discriminatory tactics and restraint of trade, asked United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew today to file a formal protest.

The companies—Warner, United Artists, Paramount, Fox, RKO, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer—told Mr. Grew more than $1,500,000 in motion-picture receipts were frozen in Japan by the Government's refusal to grant permits for remittance. They also asserted several dozen films were being held by customs officials.

Dies Aide Links Student Union to Communists

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maj. Hampden Wilson, a Dies Committee investigator, termed the American Student Union today an instrument through which communism had been spread to American universities, colleges, and high schools.

Major Wilson said a report which he submitted at a Committee hearing was based on an eight-month tour of 50 colleges and universities and discussions with state and city school board members.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she was willing to be a Dies Committee witness—if she had any information which might be helpful.

She made the remark at a press conference about the same time that Maj. Hampden Wilson was testifying that the American Student Union was an instrument used for spreading communism among students.

Told of Mrs. Roosevelt's comment, Representative Joe Starnes, Acting Chairman, said: "If she can shed any light on subversive activities I'll be delighted to hear her."

Kuhn Case Slated for Jury on Five Counts

NEW YORK (AP)—Judge James G. Wallace announced today that he would allow the jury to take the case of Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, on five counts of an indictment charging larceny and forgery.

The Judge dismissed five of the original 10 counts Nov. 24. The case will go to the jury either late today or early tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Peter Sabbatino, Kuhn's counsel, reiterated his charge that politics was behind the prosecution of the Bund leader on the charges.

Goebbels Sets Reich Goal as 'World People'

BERLIN (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels today defined German ambitions for world importance with the words: "We are a people (volk) now—we want to be a world people (weltvolk)." He also asserted that "soldiers, workers, and artists meet in common confidence in our great national future."

He said in time of war art was "as essential as cannon and guns," because artists must put the population in a happy frame of mind.

California Begins Campaign Of Self-Help to Unemployed

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 27 (AP)—California, unwilling host to thousands of "Dust Bowl" refugees and other victims of the depression, is preparing to set them up in business for themselves.

Confronted with a mounting bill for unemployment relief which has soared from $39,000,000 in 1933 to $123,000,000 during the last fiscal year, the State has launched a production-for-use program which its sponsors believe will eventually provide gainful jobs for many of its 700,000 unemployed.

This is how it will work:

John Doe, jobless baker on the relief rolls, now receives a monthly check for about $40. Out of that he has to pay his rent and his fuel, light and water bills and buy his food and clothing.

Under the production-for-use program, Doe will be given a job in one of the State-sponsored production units and taken off the relief rolls. Instead of his relief check he will be paid an equivalent amount with something additional, dependent upon the number of hours he works each month.

Part of his check will be payable in cash and the balance—about a fourth—will be good at one of the State's consumer cooperatives. There Doe and his wife can make their selection from some 2,000 items of food, clothing and other necessities.

The World At Your Fireside
Page 4

The Monitor Index

Monday, Nov. 27, 1939

Behind the Headlines	3
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	5
Christian Science Services on Radio	5
Sports Pages	8-9
The Home Forum	10
Spiritual Power [With Yiddish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Maine Letter	12
Shopping Column	12
Radio Timetable	12
Local Arts and Theater Page	13
The Children's Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

New Deal Cash Is So Low It Is Real Problem

Reaching bottom of bag is doubly embarrassing by imminence of national elections.

Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—The Roosevelt New Deal, which has not seen federal income balance federal expenses at any time since it took office, has now come to an acute realization that it has a budget problem on its hands just before a national election.

This arises from a simple matter of arithmetic. There is a statutory federal debt limitation of $45,000,000,000. The federal debt is now approaching $42,000,000,000. In order to avoid an embarrassing request to Congress for a new national debt ceiling, the deficit this year must be kept around $3,000,000,000. This year's deficit was estimated in the last budget message as $3,426,000,000. Complicating the problem is the need, as Mr. Roosevelt has expressed it, for a record-breaking defence appropriation, amounting to $500,000,000 over the total of about $1,750,000,000 appropriated for this year (all of which will not be spent in the next 12 months, however).

Has Three Choices

Mr. Roosevelt is thus approaching the inevitable period toward which observers have been looking for some time where he must make a choice. Heretofore the recurrent deficit has been met simply by further borrowing. But now he faces the barrier of a debt limit.

He has three sources: further borrowing, new taxes, which he has mentioned as a possibility to carry forward the higher defense expenditures; or third, economies which would reduce the size of the federal expenditure and probably cut into New Deal social services.

Two other important circumstances exist: One, that the whole affair is now intensified by the approaching presidential election; and second, that immediate business recovery may increase federal revenues. Even with prosperity however, it is believed federal spending for the year that begins next July 1 will amount to a minimum of at least $9,200,000,000, and that Federal income will not surpass a maximum of $6,500,000,000. This might avoid the debt limit for the time being, though the occupant in the White House in the next four years would find himself standing within its gloomy shadow.

With such a background, it is no wonder that Mr. Roosevelt's portentous week end comment at

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Officials Drafted For U. S. Tax Army

By the Associated Press
Washington, Nov. 27

City officials, now worrying about Federal income tax blanks along with the average citizen, got the answers to some sticklers today.

Under a new law, state and city officials must pay income tax to the Federal Government. City attorneys were told that the internal revenue bureau had ruled that:

"Contributions received by a candidate for office to be used for campaign purposes are deemed to be in the nature of a gift and are not required to be included for Federal income tax purposes."

"A candidate's contribution to his own campaign is not deductible for Federal income tax purposes."

"The amounts expended by a public official for entertaining, etc., are not considered ordinary and necessary business expenses."

Germans Wear Clothes Made From Leaves

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Men's suits and newsprint are being made out of potato leaves and stems in Germany.

The American Consulate in Leipzig reported the development to the Commerce Department and said it resulted from a shortage of wool and wood.

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (AP)—Production of synthetic fats from coal, started in Germany about a year ago, is being expanded speedily.

Germany's new war soap, which is something like near-soap, consists in part of such synthetic fat.

For years, authorities said, the Nazis have been storing whale oil. Now this oil is being used by the margarine industry.

Berlin housewives have worked out a barter system of their own to overcome the difficulties of rationing. They are assigned to certain stores according to the district in which they live. Sometimes one district's stores will have a shortage in some commodity, but in another district there will be ample supplies. To overcome these shortages, housewives phone friends in other districts and offer to trade their own surpluses for what they want.

For example a quart of vinegar easily obtained in Charlottenburg is moved to Neukölln in exchange for two pounds of salt which is scarce in Charlottenburg.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27 (AP)—The newspaper Dernière Heure said today the Belgium Government shortly will begin distribution of ration cards as a precaution.

Storm Repairs Under Fire In State Audit

Wood charges work done for Conservation unit exceeded scope of the emergency act.

Charges that a considerable portion of the hurricane damage work done under the State Department of Conservation was not emergency work, to which the departmental appropriation was restricted, and that the work was inadequately checked, were presented to Gov. Saltonstall today by Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, after an audit of the Department's hurricane accounts. The Governor took the report under advisement.

The report is the first involving a Republican officeholder. Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, is a Republican and former Legislator who was appointed to office by James M. Curley, former Democratic Governor, after Mr. Dean had supported the former Governor in bond issue legislation.

The audit concerned the $1,235,000 appropriated to the Department for hurricane work by the Special Session of the 1938 Legislature and covered the period between Sept. 21—date of the hurricane—and Aug. 15, 1939 during which a total of $1,062,181 was spent by the Department. Of this amount, $713,573 went to the Benjamin Foster Company of Philadelphia.

Auditor's Report

Regarding the Foster Company work, the Auditor stated:

"If by the passage of a public statute the Benjamin Foster Company was put on notice that the work done by them could not exceed the scope of said statute, then it is further advised that the total amount paid by the Commonwealth to that company for such work beyond that resulting from hurricane damage, be recovered."

The Auditor's 60-page report insisted the Department kept no accurate check on the Foster Company's work, adding "no one in the Department knows whether all the workmen listed on the Foster bills have actually worked, or all the tools and equipment billed for were used or even delivered to the job."

Such a check was considered of utmost importance because the Foster Company did some of the work on a cost plus 20 per cent basis, and the rest on a cost plus 10 per cent.

Reardon Case Recalled

Whether the Auditor's report will result in removal proceedings against Mr. Dean was not readily ascertained; but observers pointed out that the chief factor in re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

This Changing World

War at the 3-Mile Limit—Swedish Captains Are Firm—But the Weather Told —Chain Tighter Than World War—A Ship Ready for Emergency

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm

The 300-mile safety belt which the Panama conference laid down with such pious resolution a couple of months ago does not prevent one from running into the war as soon as he gets beyond the three-mile limit.

On leaving New York I wanted to send a first message to my readers. But the Swedish Captain of the Drottningholm on which I was traveling said that the line had forbidden all communication with the outside world.

"To be held 'incommunicado' is a dire punishment for the journalist!" I essayed this facetious protest to our ruddy-faced son of Eric at his initial get-together.

But he greeted my sally rather bleakly, I thought

And well he might. It was the skipper's aim—which he did not succeed in achieving—to keep his boat out of this war of blockade and counterblockade. That is, he wished to avoid any interception by either belligerent. The risk on the eastward passage of course came from the British since the British dominate the Atlantic Ocean. Moreover the Germans hereabout are nonintercepters as well as scarce, for Germany hopes that some of the neutral trade coming to the Scandinavian and Low Countries may find its way to Germany. This is precisely the reason why the British are halting neutrals' ships.

* * *

It is certainly a farflung "blockade" that the British are trying to enforce. A couple of weeks before we sailed they had put in position a chain of intercommunicating cruisers all the way from Greenland south to French West Africa. It is a tighter chain than the World War chain. At the northern end, which we tried to run, the only hope of slipping through is when hazy weather envelops the waters north of the Orkneys. Nevertheless since the war started our captain had twice guided his 10,000-tonner to its Swedish destination unmolested. And it was apparent to all of us as soon as we left New York that he was bent upon trying to do so a third time.

The shutting off of the radio was not his only ruse I discovered. Not only did we keep our whereabouts a secret; we proceeded along a new course, way north of the regular route. Not a word of explanation was given to the passengers. I gathered but did not know that we described a northerly arc and when the British stopped us we were skirting the Icelandic coast north of the Danish Faeroe Islands. These are well above the contraband base at the Orkneys to which we were directed when at last we ran up against the British cruiser chain.

If we had not been stopped the idea apparently was to strike across to the Norwegian Coast, close to the Arctic Circle. Thence we would have followed the path of the City of Flint along Norwegian and Swedish territorial waters.

But with the officers remaining mum all this was only a surmise. Rather I should say I felt it, and many were the times near Iceland when I thanked heaven and a feminine inspiration for my heavy woollen undies.

Truly the cold weather was much more communicative than the officers. I felt aggrieved when they actually refused to disclose our track after we had arrived at Gothenburg. Even the simple question: when do we land? elicited only a vague response. After the second day out I got the impression that this asker of questions was in for many suspicious looks before he finally returned home to Boston. I almost apologized one morning for asking the steward the sea time!

* * *

Don't think we slipped through what I now call the high seas surreptitiously. At night we were blazoned in light—the Swedish flag illuminated and searchlights playing on even bigger emblems painted on both our port and starboard sides. That was just to advertise our neutrality in case we happened to cross a belligerent path in the night.

Just before I left America, Walter Lippmann said that neutral rights were modern ideas. But the right of neutrals to sail the seas is as old as Demosthenes. On the ocean we all hoped that today's belligerents would agree. Just in case they did not or in case the wind changed to the northeast, and Arctic storms broke our lights, there were always the lifeboats. The Swedes were taking no chances. Drills or admonitions took place almost daily. The canvas on the lifeboats had been removed, and when we were brought into the Orkneys, the adjacent waters of which are mined, the boats themselves were lowered parallel with our living quarters. There were new rafts aboard too. To my untutored eye our rights at sea were shored up pretty substantially with self-protection.

Aside from our nocturnal advertisement, however, we were unusually impolite to passing craft. In days of peace, ships that pass in the day greet each other with courteous "how-d'ye-do's." But we went by our fellow travellers without making any nautical signs at all.

* * *

Yes, the high seas have become a battleground where noncombatants are regarded more or less as intruders. Wisely the United States has elected to stay out of it and not to do very much even about the safety belt. But the Scandinavians, a seafaring folk, cannot afford to. And if it were not for such neutrals as the Scandinavians, America would be virtually cut off from non-British Europe. As it is American traffic is so light that I was one of only two Americans aboard the Drottningholm. In time if this keeps up the American outside the three-mile limit will be as scarce as the great auk.

British Close In on Reich To Shut Off Flow of Gold; Hull Backs 'Aim' of Trade

Chamberlain's New Europe

The "new Europe" which it is hoped will arise from an Allied victory in the present war, was described by the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, in a radiocast Nov. 26. The portions of his address dealing with war aims and peace aims, follow:

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 27

Our war aims can be stated very shortly. It is to defeat our enemy, and by that I do not merely mean the defeat of the enemy's military forces; I mean the defeat of that aggressive, bullying mentality which seeks continually to dominate other peoples by force, which finds a brutal satisfaction in the persecution and torture of inoffensive citizens, and, in the name of the interests of the State, justifies the repudiation of its own pledged word whenever it finds it convenient.

If the German people can be convinced that that spirit is as bad for themselves as for the rest of the world, they will abandon it. If we can secure that they do abandon it, without bloodshed, so much the better. But abandoned it must be!

That is our war aim. And we shall persevere in this struggle until we have attained it.

When we come to peace aims, we are dealing with something to be achieved in conditions we cannot at present forsee. Our definition of them can, therefore, only be in the most general terms, but there can be no harm in declaring the broad lines on which we should desire to found them. Our desire, then, when we have achieved our war aims, would be to establish a new Europe, not new in the sense of tearing up all the old frontiers and redrawing it, maybe, according to the ideas of the victors, but a Europe with a new spirit in which the nations which inhabit it will approach their difficulties with good will and mutual tolerance.

In such an Europe, fear of aggression will have ceased to exist, and such adjustments of boundaries as would be necessary would be threshed out between neighbors sitting on equal terms around a table, with the help of disinterested third parties if it were so desired. In such an Europe, it would be recognized that there can be no lasting peace unless there is a full and constant flow of trade between the nations considered, for only by increased interchange of goods and services can the standard of living be improved.

In such an Europe, each country would have the unfettered right to choose its own form of internal Government so long as that Government did not pursue an external policy injurious to its neighbors.

Lastly, in such an Europe armaments would gradually be dropped as a useless expense, except insofar as they were needed for the preservation of internal law and order.

It is obvious that the establishment of this Utopian Europe which I have briefly sketched out could not be the work of weeks or even months. It would be a continuous process, stretching over many years. Indeed, it would be impossible to set a time limit upon it, for conditions never cease to change, and corresponding adjustments would be required if friction is to be avoided.

Consequently, you would need some machinery capable of conducting and guiding the development of the New Europe in the right direction. I do not think it necessary, nor indeed is it possible, to specify at this stage the kind of machinery which should be established for this purpose. I merely express the opinion that something of that sort would have to be provided, and I would add my hope that a Germany animated by a new spirit might be among the nations which would take part in its operations.

Britain's Aim: A Europe of good will: Page 6.

Hull in Hearty Support Of British Trade Hope

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today aligned himself with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain "as well as the head of many other governments" in earnest support of liberated and revitalized trade as a major international peace aim, when the war is over.

"I was gratified but not surprised," he said in comment on the Chamberlain radio address of yesterday, "to find that Mr. Chamberlain should emphasize so strongly the idea that 'there can be no lasting peace unless there is a full and lasting trade between nations' and that 'only by an increased interchange of goods and services can the standard of living be improved."

What America Can Do

Mr. Hull obviously spoke from the depths of his conviction that a better peace can be organized next time only if the economic pressures which embitter men and nations are relieved. With an eye to the contribution of the American people to that sort of constructive peacemaking, he said:

"I can only hope most earnestly that when the time comes to give these economic ideas broad and effective application, our people will be sufficiently united in support to enable this country to make an appropriate contribution (to this effort) which is so important to every phase of our future welfare."

There were three important and interrelated motives behind the Hull statement.

Reply to Attacks

First, the statement was in answer to "the shortsighted and mistaken claims of particular interests" in the United States "who are determined to win a completely favored position for themselves," and who are joining forces on all sides to scuttle the Hull program at the next session of Congress. Senators Key Pittman and Arthur H. Vandenberg led the attack over the week end in statements respectively attacking the forthcoming trade negotiations with Chile, and proposing an alternative to the Hull program with a tariff "based on differences in cost of production at home and abroad."

So serious is the situation that there is a conflict of opinion between competent observers as to whether the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will be renewed by Congress before it expires next June.

Thus Mr. Hull said in his declaration: "The trade agreements program has been developed and carried forward by us in the course of our judgment that it was essential to bring back balance and prosperity to American agriculture and industry, and thus to enable our farmers to exist satisfactorily and our workers to find steady employment.

"This is our view of the permanent national interest. If this point of view is put aside and our trade policy is again to be determined solely by the shortsighted and mistaken claims of particular interests determined to win a completely favored position for themselves, we will fall again into the disorderly depression that followed the Hawley-Smoot tariff."

Its Chief Contribution

Second, Mr. Hull was motivated by a conviction that if the freer trade program is overthrown in the United States, this Nation will forfeit what is potentially its greatest contribution to the rebuilding of a wartorn world along sounder lines.

Third, Mr. Hull clearly believes "in the truth of the generally recognized judgments expressed by Mr. Chamberlain as well as the heads of many other governments." These judgments he defined as follows: "That the re-establishment of mutually beneficial international commerce is an essential basis of enduring peace and prosperity for all nations."

Seeking Old Tactics

The Secretary's statement was dismissed in some quarters here with the remark that Mr. Hull was merely using the Chamberlain speech as an excuse to enlarge on his favorite theme. Nothing could be further from the case. The Secretary knows better than most persons the gradual crystallizing of the opposition as more reciprocal pacts are signed, and those who fancy themselves injured are swelling in numbers and diversity. Both Republicans and Democrats are enlisting. Their object for the most part is not to attack the program directly, but to chain it by making each agreement subject to ratification by Congress where the old tactics of log-rolling and political deals could be reintroduced.

Mr. Hull knows that the stakes are far larger than mere domestic considerations now.

King George signs order beginning war's new phase—Effort to aid neutrals.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27—With the signing by King George today of the Order-in-Council empowering the British Navy to detain German exports to neutral countries, a new phase in the war begins which the British Government hopes will not only shut off Germany's exports affect its imports as well.

It is in fact to check Germany's ability to obtain the foreign exchange necessary for imports that the order has been issued. For without certain essential goods which Germany can only get from overseas, effective prosecution of the war becomes much harder. And to obtain these goods it is vital to Germany to maintain its exports.

Provocation Under Law

The reason the measure was not taken earlier is that according to the British interpretation of international law it is only legal to interfere with an enemy's outward trade carried in neutral vessels as a reprisal for some lawless act he has committed. In the last war the seizure of German exports was Britain's reply to the submarine campaign. This time it is the answer to Germany's laying of mines without complying with the Hague Convention which prescribes that belligerents must notify the areas which mines render unsafe for merchant shipping.

The effect of similar measures during the last war was to prevent the Central Powers from paying for imports by export of goods. Thus when the gold reserves and privately owned securities were exhausted, the Central Powers could no longer buy from the neutrals. There followed a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to obtain supplies from conquered countries, Rumania and the Ukraine. When this failed the Central Powers could hold out no longer.

This time Germany has started the war practically without a gold reserve and only a small amount of foreign investments. Consequently it is hoped that the stoppage of exports will become effective much quicker. It is believed that only barter trade will be possible with the Russian, Balkan, Scandinavian, and Italian markets which are still open to Germany. During the last war this was secured by rationing the Central Powers' neutral neighbors in essential commodities.

Easing Neutrals' Case

As was expected, a number of countries have already protested in advance against the British decision. It is hoped in Government circles some of them will find the actual measure is not so bad as they feared. But if it is, then again on the analogy of the last war, it is thought probable that negotiations will follow for establishing some kind of machinery for investigating and mitigating the hardships that arise, since it is emphasized here that the object of the procedure is not aimed at neutrals but only at Germany whose victory would, it is believed, mean that most of Germany's smaller neighbors would soon follow in the wake of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

As far as Italy is concerned, there is already much machinery in existence under terms of the agreement signed a few weeks ago under which joint committees were set up to thresh out the problems of war trade.

Another method of mitigating hardships, which is already being used and which is expected to be extended, is for Britain to buy part of the output of countries hit by stoppage of trade with Germany. One such case is that of Egyptian cotton. As was announced the other day, Britain has undertaken to buy 155,000,000 pounds, representing the approximate amount bought by Germany last year.

Turkey's Requirements

It is considered probable that the Turkish trade mission now on its way to London will endeavor to obtain a somewhat similar arrangement regarding Turkish products. Analogous agreements with other Balkan states would naturally follow.

Yet another method of compensation—applicable to countries which have been engaged in carrying German goods overseas—is that Britain should charter their idle ships. Netherlands shipowners are the chief sufferers since in the past they have carried large quantities of German merchandise from Rotterdam to South America and the Far East. But there is other neutral shipping which may also be affected, notably Norwegian, Swedish, and Greek.

While it is thought some of the protests which followed Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's an-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Red Tirade on Finns: Bluff or Mailed Fist?

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia, Nov. 27—The Soviet-Finnish deadlock, existing since the Finnish delegation withdrew from the Moscow negotiations a fortnight ago, took a serious turn the past week end when the Soviet Russian radio and press accused the Finns of violating Russian sovereignty by firing across its territory and accompanied this with a provocative press article against the Finnish Premier, Aimo Cajander.

Whether this new Soviet action is merely an attempt to coerce Finland into concessions by menacing means or an indication that Russia is about to initiate military counter-measures remains to be seen. But the Soviet's treatment of the alleged frontier shooting incident in which four Soviet subjects were reported killed and seven wounded indicates that Moscow has nothing to learn from Berlin regarding the coercion of smaller nations.

Picture Internal Stress

Soviet papers daily carry messages datelined Helsingfors picturing economic distress and bitter civil strife in Finland apparently designed to show that country ripe for foreign intervention.

Simultaneously the press pours out insults and personal abuse on Finnish statesmen in the best Goebbels manner. Thus Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, today characterized Premier Cajander as a "court jester," taking orders from abroad. As proof of this Pravda cites the endorsement of his speeches by the British press.

Russia aims apparently at converting the dispute with Finland into a question of deliberately obscuring the fundamental point which is Finland's steadfast refusal to compromise its sovereignty.

Whether present events will disprove the previous view that the Soviet Union intended to confine itself to the "peaceful methods" of a war of nerves, hoping the economic strain and continued military precautions would exhaust Finland remains to be seen. The Soviets must realize that the Finnish Government, with cash assets of 17,000,000,000 Finnish marks (about $340,000,000) and practically no foreign indebtedness, can stand the strain while the public's oversubscription of the 500,000,000-mark defense loan by 100,000,000 belies the Soviet allegation of Finland's internal disaffection.

Particularly ludicrous is the Soviet assertion that the Finnish Government in refusing to capitulate to Russia violates the wishes of the people and the parliaments. Both would repudiate any Government which yielded. In fact the members of the present coalition Cabinet went much farther than the public and Army approved toward meeting Soviet demands.

The Finnish General Staff is confident of Finland's strong strategic position and the superiority of its troop's fighting quality, despite overwhelming numerical odds.

It is still early to predict how far the Soviet Union will force the issue but foreign military observers feel that the Finnish generals underestimate the Red Army which could crush Finland by sheer weight of numbers. The main weakness of Finnish defenses is the woefully inadequate Air Force and anti-aircraft artillery. In case of mass air attacks the people must hide in forests and resistance would soon be confined to guerrilla warfare. Some contend that winter freezing of Finland's lakes would facilitate the movements of Soviet mechanized units. It is doubtful whether the Finns would receive much military aid even from the Scandinavians and Germany has given Finland "friendly advice" to meet Soviet terms.

Easy Target

Hemmed in on two sides by water—the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia—Finland would present a naval and aerial vulnerable target for the U. S. S. R. which through treaties with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have arranged to establish naval and air bases on the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic.

Against Russian cruisers and submarines Finland could muster only 2 small coast defense vessels, 5 submarines, 6 gunboats, 21 mine sweepers, 6 mine layers, and 19 patrol boats.

Finland has only a handful of military airplanes, most of them obsolete, the authoritative "Jane's All the World's Aircraft" reports. The total trained Air Force personnel totals 1,300. Russia has one of the world's largest air forces and thousands of trained pilots.

Finns to Stand Firm

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 27 (AP)—Finland will refuse Soviet Russia's demand that Finnish troops be withdrawn from the common border north of Leningrad, it appeared today from comment in Government circles which suggested that Russian forces themselves fall back.

The Cabinet discussed the demand this morning, and Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko began immediately to draft an answer which may be presented today after Cabinet approval.

Despite the pressure implicit in the note delivered yesterday to Finland's Moscow legation, a Finnish Government spokesman chose to call it a "friendly proposal"—not an ultimatum.

The spokesman said there would be an answer from the Finnish Government, which today studied the demand, but he insisted there would be no withdrawal of soldiers sent to the frontier during the fruitless negotiations, Oct. 7 to Nov. 13, over Russian territorial demands.

Withdrawal north of Leningrad would nullify the protection afforded by border fortifications in a zone where, among other places, Russia had demanded territory.

Premier Aimo Cajander flatly denied the Russian allegation that Finnish artillery fire yesterday killed four Russian soldiers and wounded nine—the immediate cited basis for the Russian demand that troops in the Karelian Isthmus be withdrawn to points from 12 to 16 miles from the border.

Russian Protests

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP)—Soviet Russian troops, in mass meetings following a "border incident" yesterday in which Finnish artillery allegedly killed or wounded 13 Red Army soldiers, today urged the Government to "adopt strictest measures."

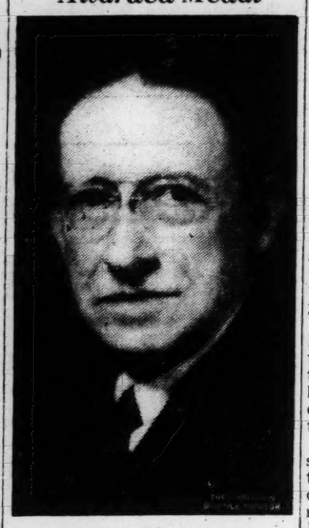
"Ten days were enough to conquer Poland," the resolutions reminded Finland, which was left facing the dubious alternative of complying with Russian demand or risking the wrath of the mighty neighbor whose proposals for territorial concessions she has sternly resisted.

Some Moscow factory workers were also reported to have met and adopted resolutions expressing indignation against Finland, which was accused of trying to provoke war. Similar meetings of workers and farmers were reported elsewhere.

A press campaign against Finland, strikingly similar to that which preceded the invasion of Poland, was begun and no mention was made in the newspapers or over the radio of the denial issued in Helsingfors that Finns had fired on the Russians.

The press was filled with stock resolutions rushed through mass-meetings of workers on night shifts, urging among other things in denunciations of Finland that the Soviet union "reply with a triple blow."

Awarded Medal



George McAneny
Winner of first award for city planning for his contribution to the plan of the city of New York

McAneny Gets City Planning Honor Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—The first award of the Medal of Honor for City Planning has been made to George McAneny, Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York World's Fair "for distinguished contribution to the Plan of the City of New York."

The medal was founded jointly by the New York and Brooklyn chapters of the American Institute of Architects, the New York Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects and the Metropolitan Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. McAneny has led city planning effort in New York for more than 30 years. He will receive the medal at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore Monday, Dec. 4, at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. McAneny, chairman of the board of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, initiated the first active public interest in city planning in New York while President of the City Club from 1906 to 1909, according to the announcement. As President of the Borough of Manhattan from 1910 to 1914, he first brought the subject before the City government, and became chairman of a Committee on the City Plan appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Heights Restricted

Restriction of building heights and more rigid regulation of the construction and use of privately owned structures throughout the city was undertaken. After a commission was appointed to carry out this task, Mr. McAneny proposed that the City be zoned for purposes of building construction and uses. There were at the time no zoning regulations in any American city, with the exception of a classification of construction in Boston. Two years later a code of rules, combining the zoning plan and the present system of regulation of heights, sizes and uses of buildings, was adopted by the City government as part of the City's Code of Ordinances, and became law in August, 1916. More than 1,000 cities in the United States have since adopted similar codes

Among Mr. McAneny's many other public duties was chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York from 1916 to 1925. In 1933 he reorganized the City's Sanitation Department and was City Comptroller for the unexpired elective term to Dec. 31 1933. From 1934 to 1936 he was President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. President Roosevelt in 1936 appointed him Chairman of the Commission on Fiscal Relations of the United States Government and the District of Columbia. Mr. McAneny was organizer of the movement to hold the World's Fair in New York in 1939.

Honored by France

He holds the Medal of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes from the French Government for services to city planning and architecture, and also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1915 he received the medal of the Architectural League of New York, and in 1939 the joint medal of architectural, engineering, and landscaping societies. He has lectured at Yale University and Union College.

The Medal of Honor for City Planning will be awarded from time to time "to encourage the planning of the metropolitan area of New York City, for the enhancement of its natural beauty and the well-being of its citizens," according to the Medal Committee, of which Mr. Upjohn is Chairman. The medal was designed by Carl Schmitz in a competition sponsored by the National Sculpture Society.

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How to Tap Wheat Store Faces Warring Powers

ROME (AP)—There will be plenty of wheat for Europe's warring nations in 1940—all they have to do is figure out a way to get it.

The International Institute of Agriculture says that despite the increased consumption and tendency of nations to build up reserves because of the war, there will be more than enough wheat to meet world demands the coming year.

Wheat is on the contraband war list, making cargoes of grain destined for enemy countries subject to seizure or destruction on the high seas. In addition, European countries have to worry about transportation facilities.

The Institute's recent reports said the "exportable surplus from the 1939 crop in the exporting countries exceeds the probable demand of the importing countries by 195,000,000 bushels, which will be added to the stocks to carry over to the 1940141 season.

"On Aug. 1, 1940, these stocks would thus amount to 713,000,000 bushels, which is a considerably larger total than the record figure of 1933, which was 576,000,000 bushels.

"Even if these forecasts undergo in the actual event fairly considerable modification, the main conclusion regarding a further increase in stocks this season will not be affected."

World exportable wheat supplies for 1939-40 were estimated at 1,313,000,000 bushels, compared with world import requirements of 600,000,000 bushels.

The Institute's report emphasized that these figures were merely forecasts because several governments, belligerents and neutrals decided at the outbreak of the European war to suspend publication of economic information, particularly that relating to production and trade movements.

The Institute said that because of the political situation, it was not deemed advisable to reproduce data and information on the wheat position in each country, as had been done in the past.

The Institute forecast a production of 1,665,000,000 bushels of wheat in Europe in 1939; 1,205,000,000 North America; 300,000,000, South America; 665,000,000 Asia; 170,000,000, Africa; 170,000,000, Oceania, a total of 4,175,000,000, compared with 4,503,000,000 in 1938.

Grain Bins Filled

OTTAWA, Nov. 27 (CP)—Canada's abundant wheat crop places maximum pressure on country elevators and storage facilities at terminals but experts say the entire crop will be safely stored from the weather, assuring the Allies a supply for many months.

While the Canadian mission in Britain, headed by T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, has been studying with food-control officials there the best way to insure food supplies for the United Kingdom, Canada's stocks of wheat in storage rose to the unprecedented total of 356,000,000 bushels, according to figures released this week.

Experts here believe that from now on the flow of wheat from farms to elevators will diminish. Last week this flow dropped to 7,000,000 bushels while between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels moved out of storage, either being exported or ground into flour. It is expected from now on the amount of wheat going into storage from farms will not greatly exceed the amount taken out.

Bins Store Surplus

To accommodate this great demand for storage many country elevators built huge bins to store surplus wheat, but information here is that all the wheat is being housed and there will be no waste.

Not only was the crop of gigantic proportions but figures show it is grading high and an unusual feature of the present crop is the narrow spread between the prices for No. 1 and No. 4. In the Winnipeg market No. 1 cash wheat is bringing about 70½ cents and No. 4 about 65½ cents. Not in years has the spread been so narrow.

Fixed Price Sought

When Mr. Crerar returns, the Government is expected to consider with him whether Canada should not enter into a deal with Britain to insure a steady flow of wheat to the United Kingdom at a fixed price instead of the existing method whereby the Wheat Controller in Britain, buying for the United Kingdom and France, purchases in the Winnipeg market spasmodically and does not buy when the price goes above 70 cents.

There is a growing opinion in Government circles here that fixed prices should be agreed upon, not only for wheat, but also for bacon and cheese in much the same way as Britain took over Australia's wool crop at a guaranteed price equal to that which prevailed in the open market before the war, the price to be continued a year after the war is over.

British Find Series of 'Walls' Block Advance Into Germany

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Germany's great West Wall is stripped of mystery in the Army Quarterly, British military publication.

An article makes the wall different in principle, but more formidable than the public has been told. It indicates that if an attack should break through the 30-mile depth of the wall familiar to news readers, there would be another and another ready behind, each about as effective as the first.

The article is by Capt. G. C. Wynne. The Siegfried positon, he says, is an outgrowth of a new defense system developel by Gen. Eric von Ludendorff, of the German Army, near the close of the World War. That plan is like a football team in reverse, like putting two men only in the line, two others in defensive back position and all the rest far back, out of the play, with the receiver of a punt.

Bulk Out of Battle

The Germans, Captain Wynne says, kept the bulk of an army back out of the battle, but waiting to counter-attack. Massed artillery fire and other modern attack weapons, including tanks, were the reason. These could destroy any force concentrated in forward areas.

General Ludendorff, therefore, placed scattered units, with machine guns and concrete pill boxes, in the front area, designed to hamper the attack. Behind that, with still only a comparatively small part of the defenders, was the battle zone, intended to disorganize the attack.

This, Captain Wynne says, is the principle of the West Wall. But where during the World War German defense zones were only about five miles deep, the new wall is 30.

This distance is based on military estimates of how far a heavy, artillery-carrying tank can travel under battle conditions. After eight hours its fuel will be exhausted, and 30 miles is the computed maximum. For some battle conditions, calculations for a tank's penetration are only 10 miles.

Series of Actions

The front half, or more, of the Siegfried Line depth, says the article, will consist of a series of lines of resistance in which delaying actions will be fought to cover the main position from surprise and give the garrison time to occupy it. This would account for the first 15 miles of West Wall.

The main position, which comes next, will have, Captain Wynne goes on, forward and rearward battle zones, with strong points and machine-gun nests, a special anti-aircraft zone, and lines of anti-tank guns, with traps and mine fields.

"Behind this main position," says the article, "will be, and according to German press reports during the Sept. 1939 crisis, there were, the mechanized and motorized counter-attack divisions and formations.

Several Defense Lines

"There can be no doubt that all the concrete defenses are of secondary importance. Neither can there be any doubt that the present Siegfried position is only a beginning, that is to say that it is Siegfried No. 1 position, and that, should any sector of it be penetrated, a Siegfried No. 2 and then a Siegfried No. 3 position will be found organized behind it, and so on.

"Preparation for a new position on the German model is not a lengthy process of digging and concrete so much as the proper concealment and distribution in depth of defense force."

Lawmakers Not Originators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Most of the laws that go into the hoppers of state legislatures do not come originally, as folks usually presume, from the legislators themselves, says the Council of State Governments here, but from outside sources. The Council has found in a study of the sources of bills in the Ohio Legislature in 1929 and in 1939, that the majority are introduced at the suggestion of either lobbying organizations or governmental agencies. And the proportions haven't changed very much since 1929.

In 1929, reports Harvey Walker, Professor of Political Science at the Ohio State University, who made the study of the 73 Senate bills which became law, 40 per cent originated in lobbies, 52 per cent in State and local governmental agencies, and only 8 per cent in the Senate itself. In 1939, of the 97 bills passed 39 per cent came from lobbies, 45 per cent from governmental agencies, and 16 per cent from the Senate members.

In the House, of the 677 bills introduced in 1939, lobbies were responsible for 35 per cent. Of the 121 bills passed, 37 per cent came from the lobbyists. House members personally originated 24 per cent of the bills introduced and 25 per cent of those enacted. State offices inspired 13 per cent of those introduced and 28 per cent of those passed. Local governmental agencies introduced 8 per cent of those proposed, and 7 per cent of those passed.

The reason that a larger proportion of State-inspired bills were enacted is probably that many of those bills were routine appropriation measures.

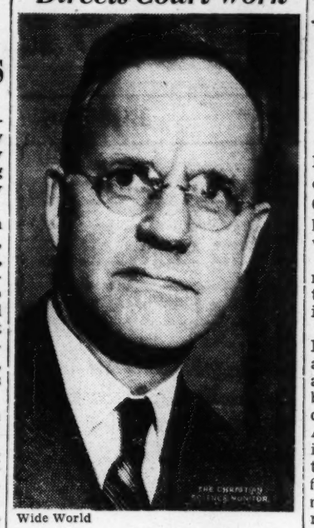
"Strong, well-entrenched business and professional organizations," says Professor Walker, "account for many of the lobby-inspired measures. These include the State Federation of Labor, the Ohio wineries, automobile dealers and salesmen, and funeral directors."

Horses on Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Horses on Canadian farms in 1939 totalled 2,824,340 compared with 2,820,700 in 1938, an increase of 3,640.

Directs Court Work



Wide World

Henry P. Chandler

Former President of the Chicago Bar Association, appointed by the United States Supreme Court as first Director of administrative affairs of Federal courts, at a salary of $10,000 a year. He will have charge of financial details and watch court work, reporting progress to the Supreme Court. A graduate of Harvard in 1901, and from University of Chicago Law School in 1906, Mr. Chandler is a member of a Chicago law firm.

Canada, B. C. Plan Probe Of Fruit Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Government of British Columbia in what may be one of the most important cases in provincial history, is preparing indictments against the alleged leaders of a combine accused of damaging the great Okanagan Valley fruit industry.

The indictments are being prepared as the result of a report by F. A. McGregor, federal investigator, declaring that a monopolistic combine was operating in the apple business from British Columbia to Winnipeg.

Fourteen years ago the Federal and British Columbia Governments prosecuted and smashed the huge Nash fruit combine. According to Mr. McGregor a similar combine has grown up and is against the interests of the fruit industry and the consuming public. But before any action can be taken to dissolve the alleged combine its existence must be proved in the courts and this will be a complicated process, probably lasting many months.

Meanwhile, Mr. McGregor has produced a study of marketing costs which shows an extraordinary spread between the price of fruit in the orchard and in the retail store. He shows that a box of the Okanagan Valley's famous McIntosh Red apples, of extra fancy grade, sold for $2.15 during the 1938-39 season in Winnipeg.

Of this total the grower received 40.8 cents; the British Columbia Fruit Marketing Board, in charge of marketing, 1.2 cents; the packing and shipping and selling companies, 52 cents; brokers 3 cents; railways for freight charges and protection of fruit in transit, 54.2 cents; the jobbers' margin, 18.8 cents; the retailer, 45 cents.

Thus there was a spread of over 500 per cent between the orchard and the consumer, and the housewife on the prairie found that 80 cents of her dollar went into service charges, 20 cents into growing charges. Mr. McGregor could not calculate exactly the cost of growing a box of apples, but estimates ranged from 35 to 70 cents.

Kitchens Look Bright In Backwoods Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—The Indian River Farm Extension Club, comprised of farm women of McDonald County, in the depths of the rural hill section of Southwest Missouri, went a-visiting a few days ago.

Such a trip they had, and so many new things were discovered that even they had cause to wonder if this was really the "backwoods."

At the home of Mrs. Charles Ball, the club members found among the modern improvements a new built-in sink with a drain board of stainless steel, and a cabinet for dishes built around it. At the home of Mrs. Meta Loucke. it was found that she had improved the interior of her home by refinishing some old-fashioned furniture and crocheting a fine new rug for the living room floor.

Mrs. Moore, president of the club, was able to exhibit a modernized kitchen with sink and pump, also a combination white porcelain table and a new porcelain bath tub in a small room off the kitchen.

Mrs. Heller had improved her home by making some chairs out of boxes, covering them with bright colored cretonne. At Mrs. Woodward's home, she took the members for a glimpse of the new roof, and exhibited several buildings with fresh coats of paint.

To farm women in some other sections these would seem but simple things, but in the rural region of the Ozark Mountains, these conditions spell improvement in a big way. Even five years ago such improvements as described could hardly be found anywhere in the county. Then doors sagged on the hinges; there were leaks in the roofs; many kitchens had dirt floors.

Then the Government began its program of sending women agents into the rural sections to teach the housewives home economics and culture. Many of the younger women, having from time to time been employed in larger towns, urged their mothers to listen to the agents. So houses were screened, floors and roofs repaired, water piped into the kitchens, and now with the electrification program reaching all over the rural districts, most of the modest homes are being provided with lighting.

Gallup Declares Polls Show Public Keener Than Supposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—The collective judgment of the masses of the American people is "far higher than one might at first expect and their intelligence and reasoning have been widely underestimated," Dr. George Gallup, President of the American Institute of Public Opinion, declared here today.

Analyzing the more than 2,000 issues which the Gallup poll has put before Americans during the past four years, Dr. Gallup said the results show that, in general, the people have chosen that course which was later justified through facts and common sense.

"A good example of this occurred in connection with the recent Congressional fight over the repeal of the Neutrality Act," he held. "The majority of Americans stood for the Act's repeal without, however, wishing for American entry into the war. In supporting repeal they rejected the faulty arguments of those who claimed that repeal would mean our involvement. I believe we are now as far, if not farther, away from war than we would have been if we hadn't repealed the Act, thus justifying the people's judgment."

Not So 'Dumb' as Thought

Dr. Gallup denied that the results of his poll indicated that every individual had sound judgment, but held it did indicate that while the masses will make some mistakes, they will make less mistakes than those who would attempt to rule them without sounding out their opinion. In a great number of instances the people show better judgment than the State Legislatures which they have elected, he declared.

"An interesting analogy to the correctness of public opinion is that in which a line, six and one-half feet in length, is drawn upon a blackboard and persons are asked to judge its length," he continued. "Very few persons will guess the exact length, but most will come close. This is what happens in a democracy.

"The general opinion concerning the ignorance of the masses quite possibly started during the debates at the time of the Constitution Convention—debates which would not be engaged in today. At that time there was a need for representatives of the people since so many Americans were living on the frontiers and places where it was impossible for information to reach them.

"Today it is estimated that of the 45,000,000 voters in the 1936 Presidential election, 40,000,000 read daily newspapers and listened to the radio. The radio, the movies and the Army intelligence tests in 1917 have also done a great deal to foster the belief in mass unintelligence. However, it would renew faith in democracy if people were to study what we have found."

Replying to recent criticisms of poll-taking as dangerous to democracy and as undemocratic, Dr. Gallup said that many of those who thus attack polls were those who believe most in mass unintelligence and who feel that pure democracy is dangerous.

"There is strong evidence that the polls do not induce a 'bandwagon' psychology when it shows that one candidate is ahead," he continued. "This is a common delusion of politicians. If this were so, when we showed one candidate ahead at one polling, he could logically expect to increase his lead with each succeeding polling as more people jumped on 'the bandwagon,' but more often than not it happens otherwise.

"This was proved by the Literary Digest Poll in 1936. The only instance in which a 'bandwagon' psychology might be induced is when certain politicians, anxious to be on the winning side, swing over to the candidate favored by the polls."

Dr. Gallup said that with important elections occurring next year, he expected an increase of attacks upon his poll.

Just a Matter of Opinion

One of the most interesting features of poll-taking, according to Dr. Gallup, was the question of the percentage of persons who frequently say they have no opinion on a given subject. He said he was often surprised at how many persons would be uninformed on one subject, while so many persons would have well-formulated opinions on another subject.

"It seems to follow along the general line of the subject's direct relationship to the person questioned," he said. "It is also a barometer of whether the question is good or bad. A large percentage of persons have no opinion on technical questions, such as that concerning the gold content of the dollar, while on the question of American participation in the European war, very few persons are without an opinion.

"There also is a considerable regional variation as to the number of persons who answer 'I don't know' to questions, the percentage without opinions varying according to the region's educational facilities. At the same time, it is very encouraging to see the frankness and honesty with which people are ready to admit they are unfamiliar with subjects."

Jews Appeal to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—To offset their present critical position in Eastern and Central Europe, the British Government will be asked to admit 50,000 Jews from that area into Palestine during the coming year.

The request was embodied in a unanimous resolution passed by the 200 delegates to the annual eastern conference of the Order Sons of Zion here and copies will be sent to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and to the United States Department of State.

The resolution declared the war has greatly aggravated the already difficult Jewish refugee problem and that the Mediterranean region offers a ready and handy haven. The resolution was introduced by Herman Z. Quittman, Executive Director of the Nationalist Zion Group.

The meeting also featured a plea by Dr. Mordecai Soltes, Educational Director of the Young Men's and Women's Hebrew Associations of New York City, that American Jewry strengthen itself culturally and spiritually. American Jews, he held, could no longer look abroad for inspiration in connection with traditional Jewish culture, but must find it in the United States.

Curb on Liberty

LODZ, German-occupied Poland, Nov. 27 (AP)—Any Jew leaving his home without special permit between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. may be executed, the German Administrator has decreed.

The decree, published in the Deutsche Lodscher Zeitung and effective Nov. 18, also made punishable the failure of any Jew, irrespective of age or sex, to wear a broad yellow armband. It added, however: "In case of extenuating circumstances a money fine of unlimited size or imprisonment, or both, may be adjudged."

Mica Mining In N. C. Speeds Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRUCE PINE, N. C.—A once profitable industry again is running at full speed in North Carolina—the mining of mica, in which this State leads all others. Mountainsides, especially in this section, are literally teeming with workers, who are doing duty often in three shifts, in order to maintain a steady output for the increased demand.

The United States Government is seeking additional information concerning the extent of the deposits, to make sure the supply would meet the needs of the future, should any emergency arise.

There are at present approximately 300 mica mines in western North Carolina, a majority of these being in the area adjacent to Spruce Pine, according to State Geologist H. J. Bryson. For many years, Mr. Bryson pointed out, North Carolina not only has led all other States in production, but has supplied 60 per cent of all mica mined in the United States.

Emphasizing the importance of this industry, Mr. Bryson pointed out that scrap mica now is bringing $14 a ton, and up, at the mines. Mica large enough for washers—about an inch square—brings eight cents a pound, or $160 a ton, while disc mica brings 12 cents a pound, or $240 a ton. Larger sizes bring much higher prices, up to $20,000 a ton.

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Behind the Headlines

Neutrals hard hit as war changes ocean highways of commerce into a 'No Man's Sea.'

Present conflict mainly a diplomatic and naval one—Allies profit by German mistakes.

The phrase "No Man's Land" has not been much used during the war in Europe. There has fortunately been so little fighting on the Western Front that the term has not had the currency it had in the World War.

But recent developments would justify the use of the expression "No Man's Sea." Mines, submarine torpedoes, and aerial bombs have made some of the world's waterways hard roads to travel.

In fact, the war so far, with the exception of the Polish chapter, has been primarily a maritime and diplomatic struggle.

Edwin Levick
"No Man's Sea" or "Every Man's Sea"

Hard on Neutrals

The United States has taken the unprecedented step of refusing to permit American merchant ships to enter wide and important areas. This has been a costly gesture of self-denial, but less costly perhaps than the traditional policy of insisting upon the right to trade. The old policy would undoubtedly have resulted in heavy losses from sinkings, and at the same time would have made involvement much more likely.

A war like this is especially hard on the neutrals. It is not so easy for the Scandinavian Nations, for example, to deny themselves the luxury of seaborne trade, as it is for the United States to do so.

It is very hard to trade in these troubled waters, and see one's ships go down, and at the same time remain neutral.

Freedom of the Seas

Under such conditions, the phrase "freedom of the seas" becomes ironic. Belligerents are not free to go to sea without imminent risk of being captured or destroyed by the enemy. Neutrals are not free to go to sea without prospect of being seized or sunk by one belligerent or another.

The advantage of the Allies is to be found in the fact that they can attain their object without sinking neutral ships. They are in a position to search the vessels, and seize contraband. But Germany cannot do this. It does not control the surface of the seas. It can only destroy, by mines indiscriminately and illegally sown in uncharted waters, by torpedoes from submarines which must play a "hit and run" game, or by bombs from the air.

As sinkings invariably arouse more protest than mere seizures, the situation plays increasingly into the hands of the Allies.

Vital Sea Action

It was Admiral Mahan, the great American naval historian, who pointed out that even the War of American Independence and the Napoleonic wars, which are usually thought of as taking place on land, were fought also at sea, and in many respects the naval factors in these wars were more important than anything that happened ashore.

The present war is no exception to this rule. The decisive factor in this conflict will probably be the success or failure of the British blockade of Germany. Britain faces weapons at sea that it has never had to face before; it will probably devise new methods of defense against them.

Highways of Commerce

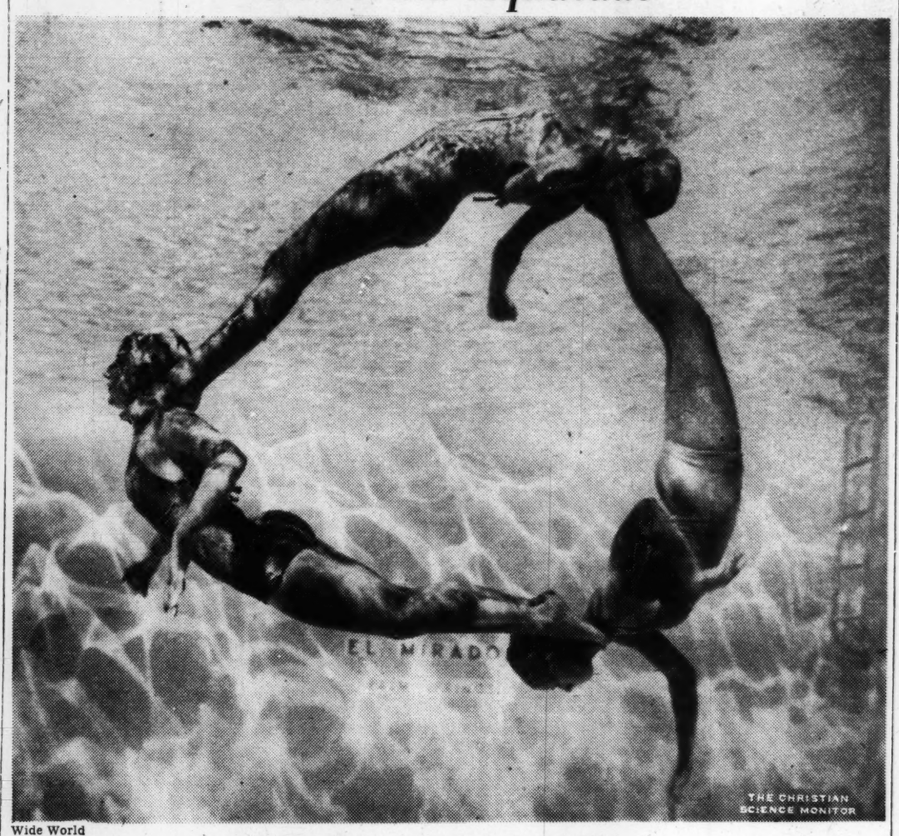
The world at large eagerly awaits the day when the seas will again be what they normally are: highways of commerce.

Too often we think of oceans as dividing the continents one from the other. In fact, they link them together. Sea commerce has always been less arduous, and greater in volume, than commerce by land. The seas are the natural channels of international trade. Until the completion of a transcontinental railway in 1869, it was much easier to go from New York to San Francisco by sea than by land.

War erects unnatural barriers across the highways of world commerce. Only cessation of war can bring true freedom of the seas. Only with the coming of peace can the oceans become what they should be: namely, "Every Man's Sea," instead of "No Man's Sea."

Rex Miller

California Aquacade



Wide World

A Pin Wheel Executed Under Water

The graceful swimmers belong to the Pasadena Athletic Club. Their exhibit of the circle swim was given at the annual diving meet exercises in the El Mirador pool at Palm Springs.

All of the recent international and sectional exhibitions have made much of swimming prowess and skill. This one adds much to the artistry of the sport.

U. S. Is Advised Against Appeasement in Orient

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — The gravity of the diplomatic realignments now coming to a head in the Far East is underlined today by a number of fresh developments:

1. News dispatches from Tokyo indicated more bluntly than heretofore that Japan is using the threat of some sort of alliance with Russia as a means of trying to exact approval of its "new order" in China from the United States, Britain and France.

2. In an effort to head off any concessions to Japan at the expense of the American stake in China, Chairman Key Pittman (D) of Nevada of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee gave out a strong statement denouncing any effort toward "appeasement" of Japan in the Far East.

3. The Foreign Policy Association through its Far Eastern expert, T. A. Bisson, said the "close alignment of . . . either the Western powers or the Soviet Union with Japan . . . might conceivably lead to a spread of the European conflagration to the Far East. The United States could hardly hope to stand aloof from such a world-wide conflict." Mr. Bisson suggests a concerted move in support of China which would be so strong as to convince the Soviet Union that there would not be "another Munich" in the Far East, and would therefore bring the "co-operation of the Far Eastern powers, especially the United States and the Soviet Union," as an alternative to disasterous balance of power conflict.

Minces No Words

The Pittman statement was in the Senator's forthright tradition.

"I see no occasion for acts of appeasement, or even expressions of appeasement toward Japan," he said. "The conditions between this Government and Japan are the same as they were, if not more aggravating, than when the United States gave notice of terminating its 1911 trade treaty with Japan.

"The information I have shows that Japan has continued to violate the rights of our citizens in China under the Nine Power Treaty. Furthermore, it would seem to be futile to enter into a new commercial agreement with Japan until Japan has made some effort to keep its treaty obligations."

Meanwhile, the Foreign Policy Association's outline of the possibilities of Anglo-American co-operation with Russia on behalf of China came as something of a fresh elements in the debates here. Russia and the United States are not on the best of terms today. There is a disposition on the part of the more conservative wing of the State Department to fear a red China more than a Japan-dominated China.

Moreover, there is clearly present here a latent suspicion that if Russia were admitted into definite partnership by the Western democracies, the immediate presence and power of Russia in the Far East would soon make it the dominating if not the exclusive partner!

Parallels Welles' Statement

On the other hand, Mr. Bisson's proposal comes on the heels of a series of statements by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles whose effect was to reaffirm strongly the United States' determination to stand by treaties and international law in the Far-East—statements which contained no official indication whatsoever of any "appeasement."

"The basic issue," said Mr. Bisson, "is whether the Anglo-French action (in recently withdrawing the bulk of their troops from China) constitutes an invitation to the United States to exert its influence in the direction of achieving a compromise arrangement with Japan. Here . . . the statement of Sumner Welles, it would seem, precludes American co-operation with Britain and France along such lines."

Furthermore, such co-operation "toward another Munich" would prove disastrous, in Mr. Bisson's view, because it would result in sharply increased rivalries rather than agreement between the Western democracies and Russia.

On a Different Track

Competition for Japan's favor on the part of the major nations with a stake in the Far East, he states, "bids fair to lead not to a peace settlement but to war. The costs of a war would be immeasurably greater for all concerned and the results far less fruitful."

Hence Mr. Bisson explores the possibility of an agreement between these factions, and finds that it could be worked out not by jockeying for Japan's favor, but by agreeing on joint support for the cause of China.

Mr. Bisson cites the extensive support which Russia has given to the Chinese cause, reaching the extent of an estimated two thirds of China's war supplies at the present time. He considers that Russia would not easily abandon this policy, and concludes:

"As for the Soviet Union, it should be noted that only effective action by the Western powers on behalf of China could diminish its suspicion that a Far Eastern Munich is now being prepared.

"Instead of driving Japan into the arms of the U. S. S. R., such action might lay the basis for 'parallel' moves by the Western powers and the Soviet Union looking toward a genuine Far Eastern settlement."

As to whether such "parallel action" is a political possibility in the United States, given the present and growing intensity of capitalist-communist conflict, only the future can disclose.

Hitler's Consul Frowns on Bund

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — Adolf Hitler's World War superior, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, believes German-Americans would be smart to have no traffic with the Bund.

Captain Wiedemann, German Consul-General in San Francisco and often called the German dictator's ace trouble-shooter, was interviewed here while he was enroute to his San Francisco headquarters after visits to consular offices here and in Seattle.

The Bund, he said, was based upon the "Führer prinzip" and had no place in democratic America. "Their stupid speeches can give us only trouble," he said. "Here in America it is wrong to go like the Bund."

He declined to discuss American neutrality but said he was "hoping" Americans remained of neutral mind.

As an experienced soldier Captain Wiedemann said he felt he would like to be at the front but admitted that personally he did not like war. He said he hoped some day the world would be free of war but remarked pointedly that he had "hoped the same thing 20 years ago."

Cities Are Urged to Share Income Tax Cash

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Cities struggling to make both ends meet were urged by a committee of their attorneys today to demand 50 per cent of State income taxes collected within their borders.

A Committee on Taxation of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, declaring that from 1915 to 1937 cities over 100,000 population were drawing 60 to 65 per cent of their income from property taxes, said:

"The problem of cities is to get a provision in all state laws on this subject that cities are to receive back at least 50 per cent of all income taxes collected by the State from persons earning their income within the city's corporate limits." The Committee was headed by City Attorney Joseph W. Anderson of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Barnet Hodes of Chicago, President of the Institute, proposed a 10-point program for bettering city government:

1. Broad municipal home rule to encourage local responsibility and initiative.
2. Permanent machinery for handling the relief problem.
3. Spreading of the tax burden for supporting local Government, to lighten the load of property owners.
4. City control over tax levying and tax collecting.
5. Development of proper housing to eliminate slums.
6. Improvement of city personnel by in-service training for students and encouragement to research.
7. Confidence-inspiring machinery for preventing and adjusting labor disputes.
8. Integrated city planning, both social and engineering.
9. Establishment of "clear standards for preserving civil liberties."
10. Public recreation as a major city activity, with greater park and playground areas and supervised public recreation.

Reformation Sweeps L. S. U. Under Dr. Hebert's Leadership

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 27 (AP) — Separating Louisiana State University permanently from politics, after a decade's overexposure, is the big job dumped into the lap of Dr. Paul Macarius Hebert, a boyish, blue-eyed, law student.

Mac, as the school's new Acting President is known hereabouts, may not be unique among the Nation's university presidents for his youth. But he certainly has a difficult assignment—rescuing his college from an era that left the institution minus more than $2,000,000.

Thus the young man who first began serving his State as a page boy of 12 in the Legislature already is making headway.

The library is crowded. Students are thumbing textbooks in earnest. They want Phi Beta Kappa recognition and an honor system for examinations.

"Holiday" Move Fails

Even more convincing evidence of a new attitude among the students came recently when a student attempt to force a holiday failed dismally. Few students participated. In the old days, the entire student body responded to similar tactics and succeeded in enforcing their will.

The late Huey Long poured millions into the school. Buildings shot up. The football team began winning two and three games in a row, figuring in the national limelight. Huey bought the school a golf course. The enrollment multiplied four times in less than a decade.

When Huey Long was shot in 1935, he left Dr. James Monroe Smith in charge of the school—a former country school teacher. His influence carried on so that students continued receiving full freedom and favor from the politicians.

The climax came swiftly and unexpectedly five months ago. Authorities announced Smith had resigned and fled, leaving startling irregularities in the school's finances. Further developments disclosed he had speculated heavily with University funds in the wheat market.

Investigations brought more resignations from high L. S. U. officials, and revelations that the University's loss through fraud would top $2,000,000.

Reform set in almost immediately. The whole problem was turned over to the studious Dr. Hebert.

On Business Basis

Setting up a sound, economical business system was followed by initiating a thorough scholastic survey, banning lavish scholarships and outright gifts to students, stripping politicians' names from campus buildings and putting the school's $20,000 air taxi up for sale.

Public confidence that the reforms would be permanently successful appeared when autumn classes opened. Little change showed in the enrollment figures.

At the first football game, fans noted the band was bigger by 10 pieces, 220 cadet players, whereas there had been 210 last fall. But instead of spelling out the names of public officials, the huge unit stepped out the letters "USA" and formed a flag.

The complimentary ticket list had been pared from 1,000 to a few hundred.

Following the gridiron victory over Holy Cross, a small group of students sought a holiday over Dr. Hebert's refusal by barricading campus roads, interfering with classes and bulldozing professors. The move failed when the bulk of the students continued their studies, unmoved.

Next day, Dr. Hebert called a campus-wide convocation.

"I wish to make it abundantly clear," he reprimanded the student body sternly, "that no holiday will be declared as a result of any student demonstration. You must learn that here at the University the decision of the constituted authorities must be enforced, and that we will not tolerate mob rule."

Then, in a gesture of confidence that won students over, he placed authority for disciplining the holiday revolt instigators in the hands of the Student Council. His prestige rose enormously with a decree that this "revolt" would be overlooked as far as punitive measures were concerned, but that it was the last one that would be tolerated. The students saw the point in the transition, and approved it.

James Simpson

CHICAGO (AP)—James Simpson, who passed on Nov. 25, was a Scottish-born clerk who won the affection of Marshall Field and became one of the Nation's most powerful figures in merchandising and industry.

From 1906 Mr. Simpson passed through the stages of the American business success story. He became Second Vice President of the company in 1906, the year Marshall Field passed on. He was named First Vice President in 1917. Six years later he took over the Presidency. He was made Chairman of the Board in 1930, and two years later he resigned to enter the utilities field. Summoned to leadership in the vast utilities domain at a crucial hour, he was chosen Chairman of the Commonwealth Edison Company, succeeding Samuel Insull, Sr. He held directorships in several other utilities, was on the Board of the New York Central Railroad, and was for many years a Director of the Seventh District Federal Reserve Bank.

Philanthropic, cultural and civic work engaged much of Mr. Simpson's attention, too. Active in war services, he was civilian aid to the Secretary of War in the Sixth Corps Area, and in 1918 was sent to France as Commander of the American Red Cross.

Missing Schooner Found

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—An amphibion piloted by Lieut. K. P. Maley of the Coast Guard air base here Nov. 25, found the missing schooner Pinta which had been the object of a wide search. The Pinta, said the Commander, needed no assistance and was proceeding toward Georgetown.

Program for Farm Welfare Is Issued by National Grange

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—The National Grange announced today a 14-point "platform for agriculture" which National Master Louis J. Taber said was "one behind which every group of farmers and Americans could rally to solve the problems of agriculture."

The platform, drafted by the Executive Committee after the Grange's recent convention in Peoria, Ill., outlined these proposals:

1. Give to agriculture its fair share of the national income so that it may be raised to equality with other groups.
2. Insist that the farm program be administered by farmers, with compensatory payments to tide over the emergency while farm prices are below parity; all payments to be made in the year earned, not contingent upon compliance in future years, and not to be used as a means toward compulsory crop control.
3. Speed national recovery by taking the shackles off business, by increasing employment and reducing the relief burden.
4. Recognize as fundamental the right of the American farmer to the American market up to the limit of his ability to supply it.

Guard Home Market

5. Close the doors to imports of foreign farm products which are injurious to American agriculture, and which help to reduce its purchasing power, by (a) divorcing foreign trade from politics; (b) creation of a nonpartisan board responsible to Congress, and representing producing and consuming interests, with powers to regulate imports; (c) terminate reciprocal trade agreements now in force which are injurious to agriculture.
6. Keep America out of foreign wars by (a) building and maintaining adequate national defense; (b) endeavoring to promote international peace; (c) conscripting wealth and industry as well as man-power in time of war; (d) remaining free from entangling foreign alliances; (e) recognizing that war may bring dictatorial powers of government which may mean the end of democracy and individual liberty.
7. Develop a sound rural credit program by (a) establishing the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency under supervision of a bi-partisan board; (b) maintaining and extending the co-operative features of farm credit; (c) maintaining lowest interest rates consistent with agriculture's needs and sound business.

Adequate Transportation

8. Recognize that adequate transportation facilities are indispensable to the welfare of the Nation. Railroad regulation should be liberalized, but uniform regulation of all types of carriers would destroy competition and the economies afforded by each type.
9. Base taxation on benefits received and ability to pay, and insist upon economy and efficiency in all branches of government.
10. Develop better markets for farm products by (a) encouraging sound co-operative marketing; (b) removing unnecessary trade barriers between States; (c) opposing discriminatory and punitive taxation on any form of distribution; (d) research to find new crops and new uses for farm products.
11. Maintain the family-sized farm as the standard of American agriculture and discourage large-sized corporation farming.
12. Continue soil conservation as a part of a permanent program for better use of land, but not as a means of crop control.
13. Promote a better and more satisfactory rural life through development of educational facilities, good roads and rural electrification.
14. Foster the American spirit of self-help in solving our problems; encourage co-operation between farmers and farm organizations; urge understanding, co-operation and good-will between agriculture, labor and industry for mutual welfare and for the best interests of the Nation.

Strike Breakers Enter Chrysler Unit Unmolested

DETROIT, Nov. 27 (AP)—Approximately 200 Negro foundry workers entered the Chrysler main Dodge plant today unmolested as several thousands United Automobile Workers Union (C. I. O.) pickets jeered but offered no violence.

"Let the strike breakers go in," a union spokesman cried through loudspeakers. "Don't stop them. There aren't enough to operate the plant and what the Corporation wants is for you to stop them and start a fight."

A force of 1,000 police, warned that an attempt would be made to enter the strike-bound plant, stood by to prevent a possible repetition of Friday's violence, but they were not needed.

Police estimates placed the number of pickets on hand when the group of workers began entering at upward of 3,500.

Reports of an impending riot at the Dodge plant which spread through Detroit last night were an indication of the heightened tension in the 52-day-old dispute.

C. I. O. Greets Cuba

HAVANA (AP)—A greeting to Cuban Labor from John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was read Nov. 26 at a huge mass meeting of the Cuban Confederation of Workers. The meeting, attended by 10,000 workers, was in honor of labor leaders at the second American Labor Conference here.

New Jersey Hills Satisfy Turkeys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., New Jersey is regaining its former importance as a turkey-producing State and its northwestern hill farms are ideal for the industry, according to R. A. Rummell, proprietor of the Walnut Valley Turkey Farm near here.

Many years ago the State's annual production was 100,000 birds, but a succession of set-backs developed, discouraging growers and lowering production to only about 10,000 birds a year. During the past two decades most of the Nation's turkeys came from the North-Central States, Texas and California.

Expansion of the turkey industry in New Jersey is attributed chiefly to improvements in production and management methods.

Mr. Rummell's 197-acre farm contains land generally considered poor from an agricultural standpoint, but because of its soil and air drainage, is ideal for turkey-raising. From his flock of 3,200 birds this year, Mr. Rummell expects to raise 5,000 next season, then gradually increasing each year until a peak of 30,000 is had in a single season.

Mr. Rummell believes that the many half-abandoned hill farms of Northwest New Jersey can be successfully operated as turkey ranches and foresees a new future to the farmers whose hilly fields are unsuitable for crops or dairying.

Pittman Sees Chilean Peril To U. S. Copper

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, protested to the State Department yesterday against conclusion of a reciprocal trade treaty with Chile which he charged would open United States markets to low-priced foreign copper. He said he would press this protest, made in a letter to Henry F. Grady, Chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, at a conference with Secretary of State Hull today.

Asserting that he believed all reciprocal trade agreements to be unconstitutional, Senator Pittman stressed that he had voted against extension of the Trade Act in 1937 because he believed treaties would not be binding unless they were ratified by the Senate.

The Act expires next June 12 and considerable opposition has developed among Democrats as well as Republicans in Congress to extending it. The State Department made it plain last week, however, that it intended to seek re-enactment.

In his letter to Mr. Grady, Senator Pittman listed eight points of opposition to conclusion of a treaty with Chile, which he said was designed primarily to reduce the excise tax of four cents a pound on copper. They were:

1. The existing mine capacity in the United States can today supply the demand for copper in the United States.
2. For long periods of time there have been surpluses of copper in the United States which have caused copper mines to reduce their production in many cases 80 per cent.
3. The copper mining industry is a primary industry in the United States, directly employing many laborers and indirectly employing many more. In certain western states it is the largest source of employment.
4. The object of the proposed agreement with Chile is to reduce the excise tax so that Chile may profitably export copper into the United States.
5. Under the unconditional Favored Nation Clause, the reduction in such excise tax applies to Canada, Africa, Bolivia and other countries equally with Chile.
6. If the reduction of the excise tax permits Chile to economically export copper into the States, such condition will apply equally to Africa.
7. Conditions may arise in which it would be more profitable for Canada to export its copper to the United States than to Great Britain.
8. The production of copper in the foregoing named countries is more than sufficient to supply the entire consumption of the United States.

Senator Pitman said that in his opinion the conclusion of the treaty "will very probably result in the flooding of our domestic market with foreign copper, not only from Chile but from Africa and Bolivia." He said this would result in serious unemployment in copper mining areas.

He concluded his letter with a suggestion that the question of reducing the excise tax on copper be held in abeyance at least until war conditions have abated in Europe.

Oil Crosses Great Divide In Pipeline to Salt Lake

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—A stream of crude oil, started from the Lance Creek field in eastern Wyoming Oct. 15, arrived Nov. 25 through a 438-mile pipeline.

It was the first oil ever carried across the continental divide by a major pipeline. The line, owned by the Utah Refining Company, ranges in elevation from 4,300 to 7,138 feet.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

China: Time and Space Its Allies

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Today we take up what is probably the greatest national enigma in the world—China. A huge country, it mostly has made news only as it was involved in warfare with Japan. It has been said that the mere size of China and the sheer numbers of its people would act as a quagmire and ultimately stop the Japanese.

"Now whether or not they are definitely stopped, their campaign in China has greatly slowed down, with the minor drive on Nanning the chief activity at the moment. There are those who say, 'You see? I told you so.' But let's remember that Italy was supposed to run into a similar condition on a much smaller scale in Ethiopia, yet it won that country. But that Japan is finding the war harder and much longer than it anticipated is, of course, a known fact."

Question: "How can a small country like Japan conquer such a huge country as China?"

Answer: "That hinges to a great degree on that simple little word—unity. Thus a country, thoroughly united and run by a strong central government gains great power merely through its unity. In sports we call it teamwork. A team of small men, working like clockwork together, will often defeat a team of much bigger men, who lack teamwork, or unity. Japan has unity to a great degree. Ironically, China lacks it to an equally great degree. Thus Japan runs over China."

Question: "It hardly seems that a nation really could be a state without a fair amount of unity or cohesion?"

Answer: "You have put your finger on the answer—for the fact is that China for years was really no state at all in the general meaning of that term. It was just a collection of more or less self-governing provinces, feudal in character. It had no strong central royalty, no power of defense and not even a feeling of common loyalty."

Question: "Wasn't China dominated by foreigners long before Japan started its recent conquest?"

Answer: "Yes—and the reason was that confusion we have mentioned. Lack of government is much like a lowland. In the political world places that are low, or in lack, immediately attract a rush of outside forces—so powerful foreign nations flooded into China to dominate it."

Question: "What did these foreigners do to China?"

Answer: "They did not conquer it by taking over vast territory in the ordinary manner. Rather they dominated it for business purposes. They subjected the Chinese to three striking humiliations.

"First, they determined China's tariffs—to benefit themselves! Starting about 100 years ago this resulted in an average of 5 per cent duties since then, which made it easy for these industrial countries to sell their goods to the Chinese while hindering the Chinese from setting up their own industries. This was changed in 1919.

"Second, the foreigners established their own courts of law to handle disputes of their own or between themselves and the Chinese. Foreign judges pronounced the verdict. That condition still exists.

"Third, certain cities or areas were set apart, called concessions, where foreigners were complete masters, operating as though it was their own native land in every respect. It was practically taking territory from the Chinese."

Question: "I can understand the selfish business motives of the first point, but how about the other two points? Why were they effected?"

Answer: "We go back to the chaotic condition of the country for that explanation. With no strong central government, no order and no loyalty, the courts of China were utterly unreliable. A foreigner was never assured of fair treatment. So they set up their own courts. Nevertheless this naturally humiliated the Chinese.

"The concessions also were justified on the basis of lack of order. Having moved into China to do business the business men demanded a place where business could be conducted in a normal peaceful manner. The concessions were seen as the answer and so were established."

Question: "How did Japan come into the picture?"

Answer: "That's an interesting point, for it vividly portrays our point of contrast in unity between these two countries. Japan, closed to the world, was opened by the American, Commodore Perry. The same pattern that developed in China was tried there. But the Japanese snapped into action, reorganized their economic and political life, created a powerful army and navy, abolished all concessions they had been compelled to grant and really beat the westerners at their own game. Having done that Japan entered the struggle to get what it could from China."

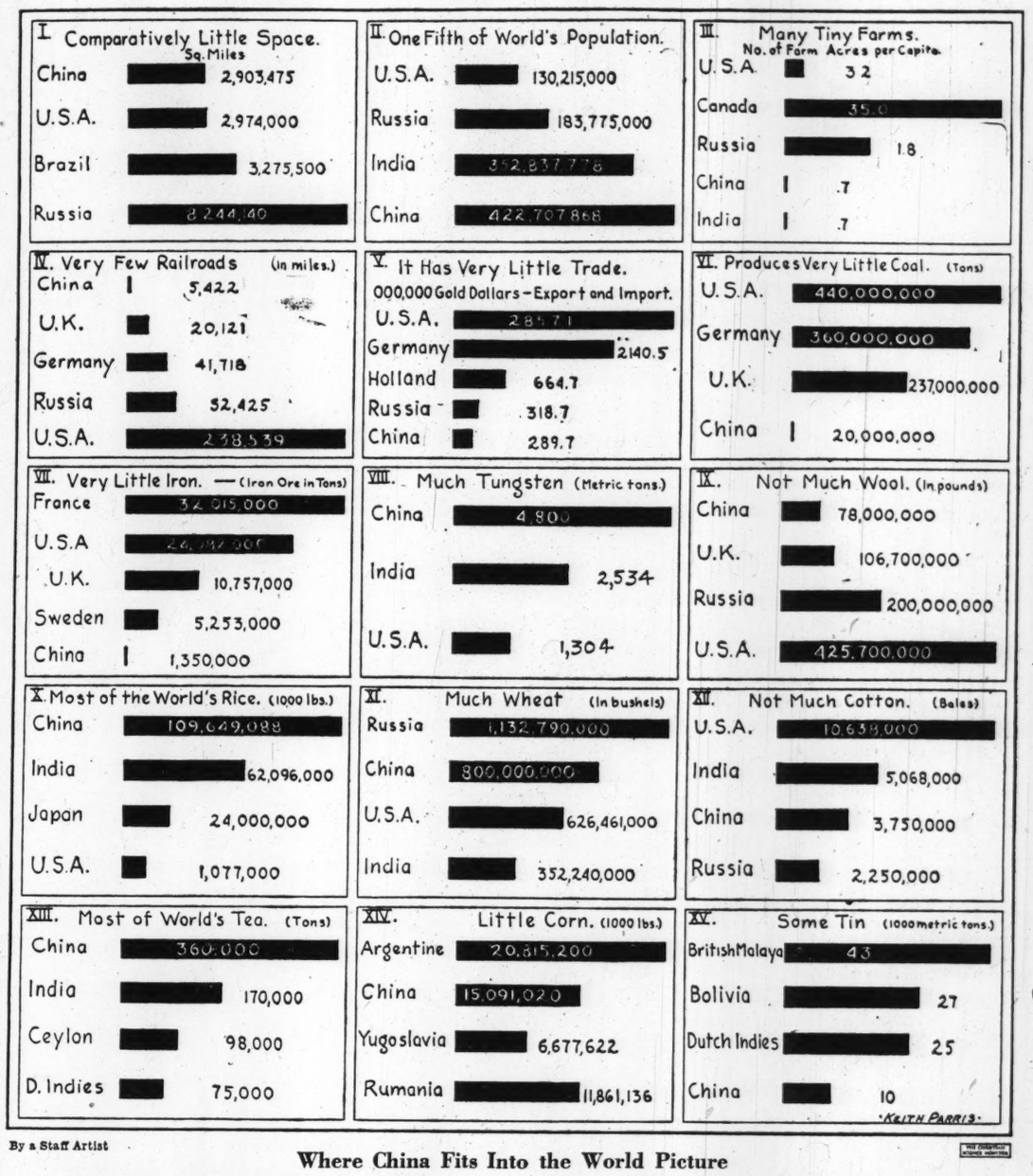
Question: "Was it successful then?"

Answer: "Very decidedly. It went to war with China in 1894-5 and, to the surprise of the world, won a decisive victory, demanding large territories. It lost most of these, not due to China's resistance but because the other powers refused to accept Japan as a partner in the domination of China.

"Refusing to be barred the Japanese came back hard in a war with Russia over Manchuria. They won again and divided with Russia domination over this territory. In 1932 Japan started war again and took over Manchuria in March, 1934. Then in 1937 the present war started.

"To take up this present phase of the conflict we have asked Roland Hall Sharp to be our guest again today—on page 195."

China's Story Told in Figures



By a Staff Artist

Where China Fits Into the World Picture

These bar graphs tell their own story. They reveal the economic backwardness of a thickly populated country that in area is smaller than the United States. Much of China's natural resources has without doubt never been discovered; and that part that has, has not been thoroughly exploited. Though China produces little coal and iron, there may be large undeveloped reserves. In a period of peace and economic advancement, China would certainly make rapid gains. It was just the fear of such advancement, many feel, which persuaded Japan to tackle China before it was economically mature.

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

Chinese Nationalism vs. Japanese Imperialism

By Roland Hall Sharp

China may yet prove to be history's great unconquerable.

For months now, Japan's highly mechanized armies have hardly moved a step. Why?

The answer is not simple. It cannot be given with finality. But several reasons are apparent.

First, China, like Russia, is a land of disastrous distances for an invading army. Sticky red mud clings to the tanks, clogs their caterpillar treads, slows them down, stops them.

Chinese armies retreat. Exultant Japanese occupy villages of mud huts. They inherit earth scorched by the fleeing Chinese. Cities fall. The Rising Sun of Nippon flames red in horizons of the East. In faded blue jackets, farmers watch the sun rise as they till the fields. Then, at dusk, they steal forth in guerrilla bands to strike swift, elusive blows at the invader.

What is Japan gaining? What does Japan want? Can its wants be satisfied in China?

Remember that the Japanese people do not necessarily approve what is going on across the China Sea. When we speak of Japan's policy in China, we mean the policy of present military and political leaders. Yet the people have been taught to follow blindly.

Japan's gains so far are hard to draw on a map. China is a fluff of yeasty humanity. Squeeze it, and it yields with disarming ease. Strike it, and it scatters like windblown bubbles. Occupy its ports, its railroads, its capitals, and China reappears behind mountain battlements of the deep interior.

Mysteries of China

So, Japan is just plain baffled to some extent by mysteries of China, inadequately foreseen. Cocksure Japanese soldiers are learning something learned long ago by burly Mongols and hard-riding Manchus. China's latest would-be conquerors feel the subtle steel of a people that seems flabby. Flabby? China may be, but China never has been permanently conquered in 5,000 years of recorded history.

Like the Mongols and the Manchus of earlier conquests, Japanese troops have descended on China from the north. So far, excluding Manchuria, an area has been occupied in China Proper just about equal to Washington, Oregon, California, and most of Nevada. Of course Chinese are past masters at outwitting their seeming overlords.

Even so, the Japanese threat is serious. Streamlined Japan and resilient, down-at-the-heels China have yet to prove which can endure longer in this test of strength.

Japan's objectives in the war can be understood only against a background of many years. China is actually viewed from Japan as an incident in the Island Empire's larger ambitions. There is significance in repeated references to the undeclared war as "the China incident."

"Asia for Asiatics"

Some Japanese aspire to leadership in East Asia. Others favor a more modest course.

Since 1931, members of the aggressive clique have been in the saddle. Japanese doubts about their program multiply as the China war drags on. But they dream of a day when China has yielded, and when Occidentals shall have been driven out, or at least reduced to impotence. "Asia for the Asiatics" is their slogan.

Short of such grandiose visions, many Japanese view a foothold in North China as a necessity for the Island Empire's bare defense. Russia is the villain in the piece. Eastern Russia also is a potential hunting ground for Japanese Empire-builders.

Another Japanese aim is to stamp out China's anti-Japanese feeling. Arms can hardly do that.

Disorderly China also has annoyed efficient Japan. The soldiers expect to set China's house in order.

Economic reasons for controlling China spring from Japan's need for raw materials. As an industrialized nation, Japan also hopes to absorb American and European markets in China.

Chinese Activity

Faced with these and other Japanese ambitions, what is China doing? The external menace has deepened some of the very dangers Japan feared in China. Communism has become a respected ally of the Chinese Nationalist Government. Russia is supporting China. Anti-Japanese feeling has become a passion. The disunited Chinese have united as never before under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Madame Chiang Kai-shek, American- educated, labors at his side.

In its struggle for existence, China has formed a People's Political Council. The Kuomintang, or Government Party, retains dictatorial power as it has for many years. But the Council draws together about 200 representatives of all groups in China, to help and advise the Government.

In Chungking, remote capital where cliffs channel the upper Yangtze, a robust new China is being fashioned. Radicals and conservatives, Communists and capitalists, partially relax their bitter disagreements in order to resist Japan.

How soon can the war be ended? On what terms? Those are questions for coming months. At present Japan pins hopes on setting up a puppet Chinese Government under Wang Ching-wei, a former Chinese premier who has come over to Japan's side.

Meanwhile China, compressed, hardened, modernized, builds a new foothold far from the coast and waits for the moment to descend on an invader who is believed wearing himself out by his own foolhardiness.

As a Chinese banker said to me across a savory table in Peiping the summer after Japan had seized Manchuria:

"Even now, China is playing a subtle game."

Fold on this line

Can China Catch Up With the Procession?

Humanity is moving at a high speed. All the nations are in a traffic line. None dares stop, or it would be run over.

China Causes a Jam

Even vast, sluggish China has at last been pushed in. It didn't want to join. It had no speed urge. It didn't like wheels. But we forced it in.

And it can't keep up. It is constantly in the way. It has caused countless collisions, has been repeatedly run over, has had all its fenders torn off, even lost most of its motor.

Twice Told Tale

This exploiting of one country by others is a twice told tale. Or rather a tale that has been told a hundred times. A strange feature of modernity is that it is very old. The invasion of one nation's homeland by another nation is not the invention of a machine age, nor a monopoly of capitalism, nor especially a policy of advanced states. Little Syria, on the world's chief crossroads, is covered with mounds, containing ruins that tell of at least five millenniums of imperialistic invasions by every sort of conqueror.

China Partially Spared

China is the home of the oldest great nation on earth. Empires flourished and fell, whole epochs came and went, but China endured.

It was, to be sure, overrun, conquered and dominated. But the conquerors were from related nations, so were eventually assimilated and absorbed by the Chinese. They melted as icebergs in a Chinese Sea.

China Walled In

One reason for that is that it was protected. Not only does it have 18,000 walled cities and tens of thousands of walled villages, but China as a whole was walled in. On the west are vast deserts, on the south mountains so high man has not yet climbed them, on the east the vastest of all oceans. On the north was a double barrier, the snows of Siberia and the "Great Wall." For forty centuries China remained behind its bulwarks, shut off from the world, disdaining the world, independent of the world. The Chinese considered all the other peoples barbarians—and not without some justification. Surely a nation that had watched the Pharaohs vanish, Babylonia disappear, Rome crumble and Europe sink into the twilight of the Dark Ages had some claim to superiority.

China: Poor or Rich?

But one cannot easily say in what the Chinese were superior. In fact it is extremely difficult to say anything positive about the Chinese.

There isn't agreement even on the simple question of China's resources.

Prof. Herman Kranold of Talladega College, Alabama, in a new book on raw materials, gives 15 nations a ranking according to their wealth in natural resources. Italy is squarely in the middle—country No. 8—with a mark of one. The United States is No. 12 with a mark of 4.4. China is the poorest country in the world with a mark of 0.1. India, next poorest, is four times richer than China. Japan, fifth poorest, is seven times richer than China.

Other scholars have called China potentially rich. It has some coal, a little iron, small quantities of tin, much antimony and tungsten.

If one compared the resources to the population he would probably be correct in considering China very poor.

A Mountainous Land

It is a very mountainous country and only about a seventh of it is suitable for agriculture. Most is bare, barren and forbidding. Some of south China has good soil, much rain and is very productive. North China often suffers from droughts, is colder, brown in appearance, cruel. There, both famines and floods are distressingly common.

China has a permanent dust bowl so immense that it makes America's look like a pail of ashes in the back yard. China's, however, is fertile, and often yields large harvests.

The Chinese Masses

Most Chinese are peasants and live like peasants do the world over. Peasants in Macedonia, Poland, the Volga valley and China are strikingly similar. You could transplant a peasant's yard from North China into eastern Serbia and not have to change much of anything but the name of the donkey. If you should see a peasant in South Bulgaria plowing his rice fields with his buffalo, you would be reminded of a Chinese in South China plowing his rice field with his buffalo.

The Chinese are diligent, frugal and hard working. As a rule, also, they are good natured. They are almost invariably conservative, and often prefer harmful traditions to useful innovations.

Peasants Replace Animals

All primitive peasants are close to animals. The Chinese, more than any other great people on earth, actually replace animals. They underbid animals, live on less than animals can and consequently push them out. About half the farms have no draft animal at all. Men can work more cheaply. A mule's food costs more than a man's. So man is the draft animal. He is the plow. He is the aqueduct. He is the locomotive. He actually carries the timber, the freight, the bales of cotton, the tons of coal. He is in the shafts of the buggy. Often he is the buggy itself.

The Lot of the People

These peasants, doing the work of animals, suffer the fate of animals. They have been subjected to privation and neglect that pass belief.

During all the centuries, these astoundingly patient agriculturists have had almost no part in national affairs. In fact, there have been practically no national affairs. There has been no well organized state of China. China in reality is an agglomeration of biological and economic entities known as families. China has been a pile of separate pebbles, each pebble being a family. There was no common action, or common loyalty, no real China.

Before 1921 there were not even "100 miles of improved roads," there were no good municipal water systems, no strong state army, no effective navy, no satisfactory measures against flood or famine, little security against brigands.

The suffering of the Chinese people from flood, famine, privation, vices, has been immeasurable. Many are abjectly poor. China, which devotes most of its energy to producing food, hasn't enough to eat. Naturally the people have been without spirit, without courage, and without a common loyalty. The only cement holding them together has been an age-old tradition.

China Collapses

Fifty years ago that tradition vanished. As a consequence China collapsed. Confusion turned into chaos. Bandits governed large parts of the country. The number of peasant families decreased in 5 years by 6,000,000. Industry also suffered a catastrophic slump, textile production decreasing at one time by 80 per cent. The streams of trade almost dried up.

Ten Years Ago

Millions of Chinese at last felt the call of a higher loyalty. Lethargy and revolt turned into a constructive crusade. A firm government imposed itself, uprisings were put down, a unified monetary system adopted, state finances improved, a few roads built, some order established, much confidence aroused. It almost seemed that after a full century of unchecked humiliation and disintegration the vast pile of sand that was called China might be transformed into a stable structure, capable of withstanding pressure from within and without.

But that hopeful progress was stopped. The Japanese set out to take China as the Nazis have taken Poland. Whether they will succeed, one dares not predict. Many Chinese have already capitulated. Others are showing fanatical loyalty.

But it must be remembered, a small number of Arabs did conquer the whole Mediterranean world. Alexander and 30,000 men did conquer Asia. A very few Ottoman Turks established themselves permanently in the Near East and held much of Europe for five centuries. A band of Asiatic Bulgars dominated the lower Danube and are still there. Caesar and a small number of Romans did establish permanent domination over all western Europe. Japan may do the same in China. Again, it may not.

R. H. Markham

Miners Attain Success In Running Colliery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINERSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 27—An inspiring story of vision, perseverance and co-operation, topped by success, had been written into the town records here today.

The old Lytle Colliery, main support of this town's population in a one-industry valley, was silent and unused in mid-summer; today it is operating at full peak. The mine, anthracite producer, operation of which was abandoned by the Hanna Company in June, has paid out $60,000 a month in wages to almost 500 miners during the last three months.

The Rev. Frederick Trafford, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was the motivating force in this progression from unemployment lack to prosperity, productivity, and faith in the future, for he suggested a co-operative company to take over the mine soon after it was abandoned by the Hanna Company.

The miners took readily to the idea, agreed to donate their labor for two weeks and sell the coal they produced to obtain capital. Mining supply companies advanced credit and owners left their mules and all equipment at the mine, while the Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. furnished power on terms.

Everyone in the town and out of it co-operated generously in the venture. Charles F. Grumm, who had been superintendent of the colliery, volunteered to serve as manager at a salary much less than other companies offered him, and J. Thomas, paymaster, said he would help. Coal sales agencies in New York and Boston agreed to market the coal.

Organized as the Primrose Coal Company, with the Rev. Mr. Trafford as President, the co-operative leased the colliery from the Hanna Company and signed a contract with the United Mine Workers of America, six miners being named directors.

On Aug. 16 "old" Lytle resumed operations and for two weeks the original force of 430 men received as wages stock and certificates which will be liquidated when the profits are sufficient.

Miners have been receiving union scale wages at the rate of one day's pay in stock and four in cash since Sept. 1. Orders have come in from the East, Middle West, and Canada, and production surpassed 1,200 tons daily, enabling the Company to pay off its debts rapidly, only the stock certificates now remaining on the debit side of the company's ledger.

Officials of the Corporation predict a bright future for the Company, recalling that the property of the mine contains 8,000,000 tons of accessible coal.

Prince Michael Becomes Senator

BUCHAREST (AP)—Crown Prince Michael, clad in a navy uniform, took a Senator's oath Nov. 25 before a cheering Parliament.

The son of King Carol solemnly declared on the 25th anniversary of his father's induction as a Senator:

"I pledge obedience to my dear father, to do my best for the nation and to try and follow in the footsteps of my ancestors."

Prince Michael automatically became a senator on his 18th birthday, Oct. 25.

New British Head In Navy Air Arm

LONDON (AP)—Vice-Admiral Guy Charles Cecil Royle was appointed Fifth Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Air Services Nov. 26 to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Ramsay.

Admiral Royle is a veteran of the World War and has been attached to the aircraft carrier service since 1937.

British Rations

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The date for the rationing of bacon, ham, and butter and the voluntary rationing of sugar will be given tomorrow in the House of Commons, the Food Ministry announced.

Allies Name Purvis For U. S. Purchases

PARIS (AP)—Arthur Purvis, of Montreal, President of Canadian Industries, Ltd., has been appointed head of a special co-ordinating board to control French-British war purchases in the United States.

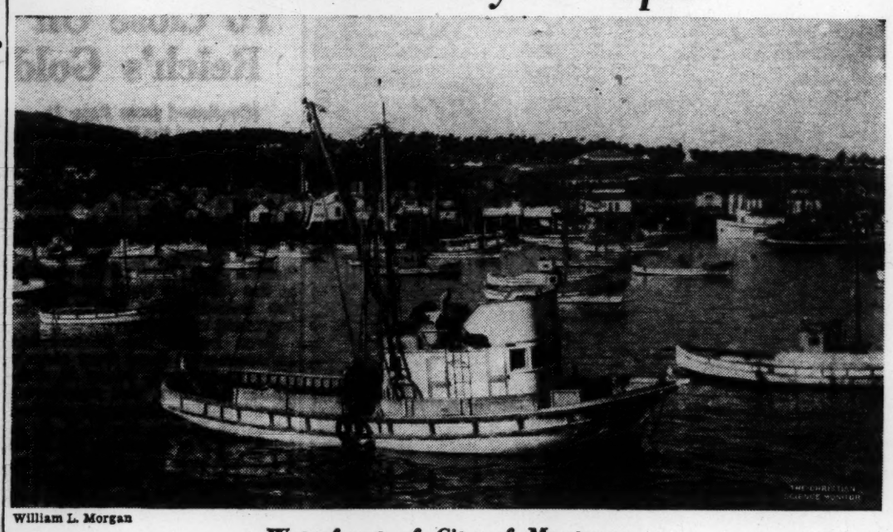
Georgia Klan Parade Critical of Newspaper

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—About 600 men masked in regalia of the Ku Klux Klan paraded once around the Atlanta Constitution Building Nov. 25 bearing signs expressing criticism of editorial policy.

Ralph T. Jones, Associate Editor, was named in two of the signs. Informed at his home of the demonstration, he said he could recall nothing specific that would have caused it.

"The Constitution policy always has been anti-Klan and always will be so far as I am concerned," he said.

California's 'Bay of Naples'



William L. Morgan

Waterfront of City of Monterey

View showing Fisherman's wharf in background against the city and Presidio

'Monterey Plan' Is Adopted For Beautifying Waterfront

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY—Controversy over Monterey's colorful waterfront, in which Carmel artists and Monterey commercial fishing interests have fought shoulder to shoulder against the alleged protagonists of "progress," has not prevented the City Planning Commission from adopting the so-called "Monterey Plan," which calls for removal of the old and famed Fisherman's Wharf and at the same time preservation and acquisition by the public of historic old adobe buildings of the days of Spanish settlement.

Thus this small city of "sardines and history" on famed Monterey Bay—a bay frequently compared by travelers with the blue Bay of Naples—is faced with a program of action which takes into consideration a time element of 25 to 50 years, during which it is confidently hoped by the Planning Commission to carry out its provisions.

These provisions briefly are:

1. Protection and eventual public acquisition of historic buildings and landmarks.

2. Development of the beach and waterfront for recreation as well as commercial uses.

3. Development of an extensive system of public parks and playgrounds, with improvement of El Estero park as a major item.

4. Development of an ambitious system of landscaped parkways both as a city beautification measure and to provide for easier and more orderly movement of traffic.

5. Conservation of the city's natural beauty and scenic assets.

Such a plan naturally takes into consideration the growth of Monterey, where tree clad hills, behind the city give ample room for future expansion, and the perhaps optimistic hope of a large proportion of its businessmen that the California state capital may some day be returned to its first home, Monterey.

Although artists have bemoaned the proposed destruction of Fishermen's Wharf and fishing interests there see the loss of established rights, this center of waterfront business is admittedly dated and nearing the time when it will be obsolete, so rapidly has the fishing industry grown with the exploitation of the California sardine as a food fish and more especially as a source of oil, fish meal for farmer and poultryman, and fertilizer.

During this era, especially since 1925, the sardine fishery has grown by leaps and bounds until now a fleet of nearly 100 fishing vessels capable of bringing in 80 to 120 tons of fish to port each night of the six-month winter season operates on Monterey Bay. Last year this fleet set a record with an $8,000,000 year for the sardine industry as a whole. Now, with such expansion knowing no bounds, the old wharf is losing ground in its fight for existence.

Not so with Monterey's historic adobes. Several years ago destruction or removal of these earth-built buildings was abated by aroused public opinion. Last year the State accepted the gift of the much-pictured old Custom House where Commodore Jones, in exuberance and mistaken idea that California had been won over by the United States, first raised the Stars and Stripes a short while before California actually did become American soil.

Today the old whaling station, one of the most beautiful and prized of the adobes, has been restored in keeping with the traditional and characteristic lines of early California architecture and is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Baldwin, who are staunch supporters of every move to preserve Monterey's remaining buildings of the original settlement.

Filmland Strike Threat Ends As Pay Is Advanced

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—A strike of 35,000 motion picture technicians which threatened to plunge the Nation's theaters into darkness as well as close the studios, was averted Nov. 25 as producers agreed to a 10 per cent wage increase.

A stipulation that the increase would remain effective only until next Feb. 15, when the wage question would be reopened for consideration, was accepted by officers of 24 American Federation of Labor unions of studio craftsmen.

"On or about Feb. 15, 1940, you will give us an opportunity to show you that the condition of this industry makes a continuance of wage increases impossible, and further to show you that we have taken every possible step within our power to readjust our business so as to make it possible to continue without recalling these wage increases," the producers stipulated.

Should they be able to make such a showing they specified the unions would surrender the wage increase, to be effective as of last Oct. 10 and affecting 23,000 studio employees, together with increases granted 12,000 other craft union members since last Aug. 15.

Otherwise, it was agreed, the wage matter will be submitted to three arbitrators whose decision would be accepted as final by both the producers and the unions.

Announcement of the strike settlement came after officers of the studio unions had met with William Bioff, Western representative of A. F. of L. movie craftsmen.

N. Y. Farm Income Equals 24-Year Best

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Income of better-than-average New York State farms in 1938 was at one of the highest peaks in 24 years, a State College of Agriculture survey indicated Nov. 25.

The survey showed that the "average labor income" of a group of 75 better-than-average farmers was $1,107. the 10 highest averaged $5,146; the 10 lowest, minus $1,-825.

Only eight times since 1914, the survey said, has such labor incomes been as high as $1,000.

The term "labor income" was described as what the farmer receives for his year's work and management, exclusive of the intangible income represented in his dwelling, milk, wood and other farm products.

Warship Zuikaku Launched by Japan

TOKYO (AP)—Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported Nov. 27 in a dispatch from Kobe the launching of a new warship, the Zuikaku.

Relief Bodies For Allies Are Formed in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Two organizations—the American Society for French Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc., and the American Society for British Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc., both headed by Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Chase National Bank—have been formed here to aid in war relief in Great Britain and France, it was announced here today.

Both organizations, incorporated in the District of Columbia, will co-ordinate their work with that of the American Red Cross, the announcement says, adding that a substantial part of the funds raised would be distributed through that organization.

The American Society for French Medical and Civilian Aid will primarily raise funds for the American Hospital of Paris, which cared for 120,000 Allied soldiers during the World War. The hospital is operated by American citizens under a charter from the United States Government. In addition to its contribution to the American Hospital, the organization for French relief will supply funds to other hospitals and humanitarian bodies as the Board of Directors may decide.

The corporation for relief in Great Britain will work through no specific organization, but will distribute money to private organizations its directors will select.

Officers of the American Society for French Relief, besides Mr. Aldrich, are Sheldon Whitehouse, Vice-President; Watson C. Emmet, Secretary; Samuel A. Welldon, Treasurer, and the following Directors: Frederic R. Coudert, Sr., Robert Woods Bliss, George Blumenthal, E. Gerry Chadwick; Clarence Dillon, Leon Fraser, Clark Minor, James H. Perkins, Frank L. Polk, John D. Rockefeller III, and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Officers of the British relief society are besides Mr. Aldrich: Mr. Winthrop, Vice-President; Mr. Chadwick, Secretary, and Marshall Field, Treasurer, and the following Directors: David Bruce, Myron C. Taylor, Harold S. Vanderbilt, John Hay Whitney, William Woodward, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Polk, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Welldon and Mr. Whitehouse.

Relief to Poland

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (AP)—A Red Cross delegation announced today the American Red Cross would ship $250,000 worth of supplies and clothing into Poland.

The supplies will be purchased chiefly in the United States and shipped to Trieste, Italy, and thence to Krakow, where James Nicholson, Red Cross representative, will supervise distribution in association with the German Red Cross.

Previously, $25,000 worth of supplies were sent to the German Red Cross for the relief of sick and wounded Poles. Other shipments have been provided for Polish refugees in Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, and Rumania.

Red Cross representatives Ernest J. Swift, Wayne C. Taylor and Mr. Nicholson, who surveyed the situation with the approval of the German Government, said "an urgent need" for medical supplies and clothing was found.

'American Youth' Board Endorses Medical Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—The American Youth Commission has thrown its support behind a Federally-supported medical plan as the means of increasing the level of physical fitness among the Nation's young people.

While not specifying whether it favored a voluntary or compulsory program, the Commission, established by the American Council on Education and headed by Owen D. Young, declared that provision of adequate medical care for the poor must be accepted "as a public obligation."

"Ways must be found to bring the cost of medical care within the means of the large section of the population that cannot afford to pay the whole cost under the present organization of medical service," said the Commission.

Just last week this same group recommended a large scale Federal works program to take care of young people who are through school and unable to find work.

Would Localize It

While advocating Federal financial support for medical services, the Commission proposed that the program operate mainly "through the states and through local agencies that are best able to judge of local needs and locally acceptable methods."

The Commission expressed alarm at U. S. Office of Education records showing that only 10 per cent of college students had ever had a course in hygiene and only 6 per cent of American youth have physical examinations yearly.

"There is a general lack of facilities for building and preserving normal healthy physique, and the facilities that do exist are least available to the youth who are most in need of them," said the report.

"Public recreational programs, both physical and non-physical, must be greatly expanded," it continued. "They have been regarded too long as a public service in the luxury class. The contribution they can make to a higher level of physical fitness and to the preservation of morale in times of stress must now receive general recognition."

Other Indorsements

Other national organizations that have already indorsed some sort of national medical program include the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Public Health Association and the American Public Welfare Association. The proposed plan written into the Wagner Bill is opposed chiefly by the American Medical Association which holds it would lead to compulsory insurance. The Association recently drew up its own substitute proposals calling for Federal appropriations, with expenditure policies left entirely up to the states.

Chances for any medical aid program getting Administration support at the coming session of Congress are growing daily dimmer as President Roosevelt goes ahead with plans to divert as much money as possible to national defense needs. Sponsors of the national medical program have established that, in full swing, it will cost Federal, State and local Governments between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 a year.

Bock Leaves TVA Engineering Staff

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—Carl A. Bock, Chief Consulting Engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, resigned Nov. 25 because, he said, of his belief that the TVA could take greater steps to "insure economy and efficiency in the great projects which it is designing and building."

"Valuable opportunities for improved operating features can be overlooked or large sums needlessly spent unless such projects are subjected to independent searching analysis," Mr. Bock said in his letter of resignation to Chairman H. A. Morgan of the Authority.

He added that "I believe I am warranted in leaving now, feeling that I have discharged any possible professional obligation to TVA, and that I have demonstrated my desire to co-operate towards its best interests."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Buckinghamshire
High Wycombe: Town Hall, 2:45 p. m., Dec. 16.

Lancashire
Bolton: The Victoria Hall, Knowsley Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.
Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.

London
London (First Church): Sunday School, Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 6 p. m., Dec. 15.

Warwickshire
Sutton Coldfield: Odeon Cinema, 3 p. m., Dec. 10.

Yorkshire
Halifax (First Church): Palace Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 16.

Malaya
Federated Malay States
Kuala Lumpur: Masonic Hall, Venning Road, 7 p. m., Jan. 25.
Penang (auspices Society, Kuala Lumpur): Eastern and Oriental Hotel, 7 p. m., Jan. 26.

United States
Arizona
Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.
Prescott: Senior High School Auditorium, West Aubrey Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 5.
Tuscon: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.

California
Eureka: Church Edifice, Eleventh and H Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 8.
Marysville: Marysville Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Santa Rosa: Tower Theater, Fourth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Torrance: Torrance Civic Auditorium, El Prado and Cravens Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.

Colorado
Grand Junction: Church Edifice, Seventh Street and Chipeta Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Connecticut
New Haven (Organization at Yale University): Strathcona Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.

District of Columbia
Washington (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Thirteenth and L Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Dec. 5. Radiocast Station WOL, 1230 kilocycles.

Florida
Bradenton: Memorial Pier Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Lake Worth: Lake Worth High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.
Miami Beach: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Georgia
Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Savannah: Church Auditorium, 4 p. m., Dec. 7.

Idaho
Caldwell: Roxey Theater, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.

Illinois
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m. Dec. 8.
Hinsdale: Hinsdale High School Gymnasium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.
Maywood: Church Edifice, Pine Street and Second Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.

Indiana
Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Mt. Vernon: Memorial Coliseum, 3 p. m., Dec. 3
South Bend: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Terre Haute: Zorah Shrine Temple, 420 North Seventh Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.

Kansas
Coffeyville: Field Kindley Memorial High School Auditorium, Eighth and Roosevelt Streets, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
Goodland: Church Edifice, Tenth Street and Broadway, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Massachusetts
Malden: Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Michigan
Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Ypsilanti: Ypsilanti High School, 4 p. m., Dec. 3.

Missouri
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Montana
Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
Hamilton: High School Auditorium, 209 South Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.

Nebraska
Grand Island: Majestic Theater, 216 West Second Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

New Jersey
Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Theater, 21 West Broadway, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.

New York
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 9.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
New York (Tenth Church): 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 8.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 5.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

North Carolina
Charlotte: Piedmont Junior High School, 1241 East Tenth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Durham: Central Junior High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Ohio
Akron (Second Church): Church Edifice, 50 Marshall Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.

Oklahoma
Bartlesville: Civic Center, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 3.

Oregon
Corvallis: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 3.
Marshfield: Church Edifice, 730 Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.
Medford: Holly Theater, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Tennessee
Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Texas
Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7
Dallas (Second Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Fort Worth (First Church): Church Auditorium, 502 Lamar Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Pampa: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Victoria: Armory, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Virginia
Norfolk: Auditorium, Blair Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 3.
Richmond: Mosque Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc. Fifth Sunday, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL, (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc. (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10.15 to 10.45 a. m., Dec. 3, Jan. 7, Feb. 4.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc. (49.6m). 11.73mc. (25.6m), chimes raidocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Dec. 3, Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

Eastern States

Florida
Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc., on Dec. 3, Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

New York
New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc., on Dec. 3, 17.

Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Dec. 10, 24, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.

Central States

Minnesota
Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on Dec.3, Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

Montana
Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc., on Dec. 3, 31, Jan. 28.

Ohio
Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc., on Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc., on Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc., on Dec. 3, Jan. 7, Feb. 4.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Dec. 3, 17, Jan. 7, 21, Feb. 4, 18.

Canada
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc on Dec. 3, 17, 31, Jan. 14, 28, Feb. 11, 25.

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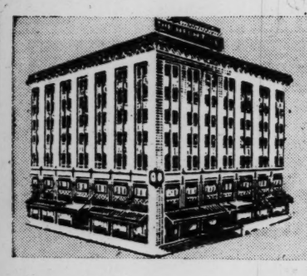
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Britain's Aim: A Europe of Good Will

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27 — As a result of continued demands both at home and abroad for a more precise statement of the Allied peace aims, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has made his most determined effort yet to satisfy world opinion that Britain seeks no merely selfish or imperialistic ends, but is genuinely fighting for a chance to help provide a better way of living for all peoples.

The Premier's Sunday radiocast, in which he visualized a world congress of nations, including, perhaps, Germany, and the neutrals, "if it were so desired," sitting round the table as equals to settle a peace, still does not satisfy those demanding to see blueprints of a new European order, nor those who would like the Government openly to pledge itself against the Allies prejudicing their cause by any secret understandings.

But this latest statement is widely accepted as the furthest the British Government can go as yet in the delicate task of defining peace objectives, when it is remembered that full account has to be taken of the attitude of the other Allies, and when in any case conditions ruling at the end of the war cannot yet be foreseen. It certainly goes further than any former Allied declaration and is welcomed here by the Liberal as well as the Conservative press.

Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues — reasons for war and objectives of peace — are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying dispatch discusses important British developments.

Distinction Between Aims

Mr. Chamberlain drew a distinction between war and peace aims when he said that the British war aim was "to defeat our enemy and by that I do not merely mean the defeat of the enemy's military forces, I mean the defeat of that aggressive bullying mentality which seeks continually to dominate other people by force."

The peace aim, he said, was "to establish a new Europe; not new in the sense of tearing up all the old frontier posts and redrawing the map according to the ideas of the victors, but a Europe with a new spirit in which the nations which inhabit it will approach their difficulties with good will and mutual tolerance."

Regarding the machinery needed to establish the new European order Mr. Chamberlain contended that it was impossible to give precise specifications. It may be recalled in this connection, however, that the House of Commons received an indication recently that the British Government regards the League of Nations as the likely machinery when Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government had the future of the League at heart, and did not even dismiss the possibility of the League playing an important part in the present conflict.

League's Work Scanned

Well-balanced comment on British foreign policy and the failure of the League system to avoid the present war are contained in a Manchester Guardian editorial. Britain, while protecting its own interests, the editorial points out, has also served wider interests. In a policy of maintaining a balance of power in Europe Britain "believed in liberty and tolerance and her sympathies with popular movements gained her the confidence of democratic parties. . . . By her adoption of free trade she made her empire tolerable to the rest of the world."

Moreover, the Manchester Guardian says: "The British people are accustomed to the habits of free criticism, and British policy has been blamed at home from time to time as fiercely as any crimes committed by foreign powers. In this way moral judgment based only on moral standards has played a most important part in British history ever since the war with the American colonies. It is owing to this very habit that great British statesmen have been willing and able not only to blame British misconduct, but atone for it. The history of South Africa is the history of restitution, and not only the history of guilt."

Of British and French handling of the League the Manchester Guardian says: "We combined strong moral pressure with timid selfish prudence in action. We must make up our minds when the next opportunity comes to act in a larger, bolder spirit."

One aspect of the controversy over the war and peace aims emerging here from speeches, articles, and letters on this issue is whether the German leopard can change its own spots, whether it will allow its spots to be changed for it, or, in a very extreme view, whether its spots are unchangeable.

Will Germans Change?

The contention that Naziism is only another form of traditional German worship of force, and, therefore, Germans cannot be expected to change their own Government, is being increasingly voiced here. On the other hand, the Labor view, as expressed by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Parliamentary Deputy Labor Leader, is that the Allies themselves cannot destroy Hitlerism. The German people themselves, he says, must assert their rights.

Mr. Chamberlain seemed to be taking the middle line when he said Nov. 26, "I would add my hope that Germany, animated by a new spirit, might be among the nations which would take part in the operations" (to establish a new European order).

Meanwhile the influential Kinghall news letter looking beyond to the end of hostilities says this week: "We were left with the impression that a military defeat would produce absolute chaos in Germany, and that the Allies must be ready in due course to administer perhaps the whole country for a period while stability is being restored."

Berlin Amused

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (AP)—Authorized sources said today that Prime Minister Chamberlain's "idle prattle about a new pan-European order of things is Utopian and has no connection with realities."

The comment was drawn forth by yesterday's broadcast of the British Prime Minister who reiterated Britain's war aims and voiced a desire to "establish a new Europe . . . in which nations will approach their difficulties with good will and tolerance."

Mr. Chamberlain is "getting very old," these commentators said, adding that "We can only laugh at the assertion that the British Government truthfully informs the public."

The same sources said that Germany is disinterested officially in the dispute between Russia and Finland, except to "read with extraordinary interest that Russia regards England and France responsible for Finland's unyielding stand."

Mail Ban to Curb War Zone Holidays

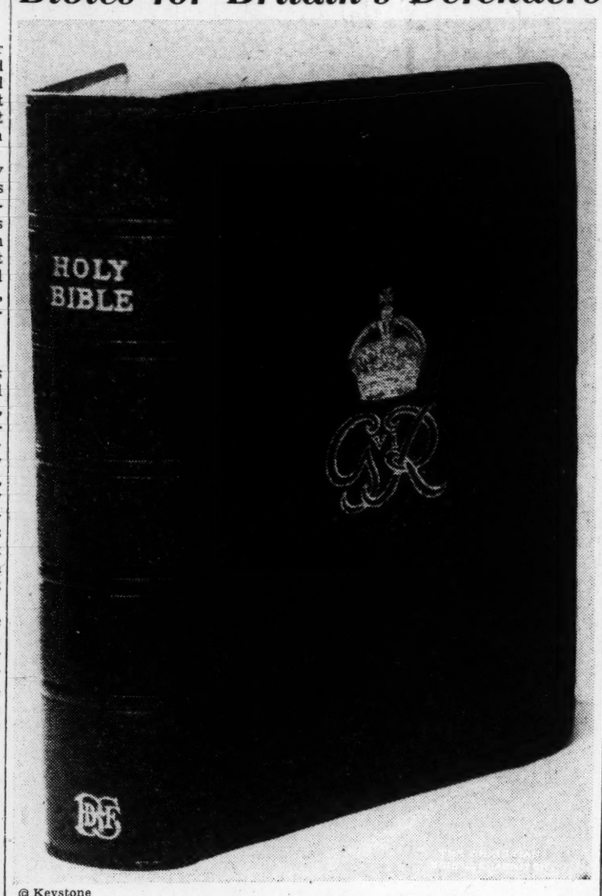
WASHINGTON (AP)—The was has added to the difficulties faced by Santa Claus and the Post Office Department.

Officials said they dared make no promises about delivery of Christmas packages and cards to persons in the war zone.

Because of the war, parcel post has been suspended to Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Germany, and Poland. Other mail, however, is being acepted for these countries, and is being routed via Italy. This mail formerly was sent to Holland, but the routing was changed after British vessels stopped several ships carrying American mail and returned it to this country.

Officials said they believed parcel post to all other European countries had an excellent chance of being delivered, but they declined to say how soon.

Bibles for Britain's Defenders



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King Sends a Personal Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Thirty thousand Bibles and New Testaments, each containing a message from King George VI, are to be produced for the defense services, it was announced recently.

The message from the King states:

"To all serving in my forces by sea or land or in the air and indeed to all my people engaged in the defense of the realm I commend the reading of this book. For centuries the Bible has been a wholesome and strengthening influence in our national life, and it behooves us in these momentous days to turn with renewed faith to this divine source of comfort and inspiration."

The Bibles are being printed with covers of three different colors—khaki for the soldiers, light blue for the Air Force, and dark blue for the Navy.

New Deal Cash Is Running Out

(Continued from Page 1)

Warm Springs, Ga., on possible new defense taxes, should strike off an instant nation-wide reaction. Conservative economists for years have declared that Federal deficits, which have occurred every year since June 30, 1931, would some day require higher taxes. New Dealers have lived in the hope that business recovery would yield Federal income capable of balancing the budget on the new high expense plateau, which includes the ramified social services offered by the Administration.

Now the matter is coming to a possible show-down. The New Deal has shown certain recent conservative tendencies on fiscal matters, while Republicans are waiting to capitalize the deficit issue for 1940.

Here in Washington today Congress started its appropriation machinery more than five weeks in advance of the regular session as a House Deficiency Subcommittee started consideration of Mr. Roosevelt's request for an extra $272,000,000 for national defense.

Seeking a Way Out

Between now and the opening of Congress, Jan. 3, the Appropriation Committee plans to digest requests for more than $4,000,000,000 for regular Government requirements for 1941. Before this is undertaken, however, the Committee will consider a deficiency in military appropriations for the current year.

Another development here today is a meeting of technicians of Treasury and Federal Reserve Board to prepare a Government financing program for further immediate borrowing. This is in connection with the Treasury's working balance, for which the Treasury wishes to raise $500,000,000 in cash.

Recently Mr. Roosevelt has ordered sharp economy in executive departments, with the goal of only a $2,000,000,000 deficit next year despite increases in defense expenditures. This has caused a surprised outcry from executive agencies, and Mr. Roosevelt summoned Budget Director Harold D. Smith to Warm Springs to go over the matter.

The budget situation brings to a focus all the New Deal's most difficult economic problems, and involves nearly every aspect of administration activity. Ardent New Dealers, like Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, would like to have taxes increased, particularly in the medium income brackets, to finance the new social and economic measures of government at their present levels.

Republicans, on the other hand, assert that "economies" would make the budget balance. Mr. Roosevelt has pinned his hope on recovery, and steadily resorted to borrowing.

Doubts Over Tax Increases

A preponderance of detached opinion here doubts that any important new Federal taxes will be levied. A widespread belief is that the debt limit will either be raised by Congress, or that a method of getting around it will be worked out. The basis for this belief is intuitive, rather than factual, and rests on the supposed feelings of Congress—habitually hostile to new taxes just before an election.

A characteristic Republican response to Mr. Roosevelt's tax trial balloon:

"In order to force the issue under a pretense of emergent necessity and to distract attention from the domestic situation," Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, declared, "the President, speaking through his satellites, has proposed a program which involves a defense spending spree in my opinion entirely unwarranted by our domestic situation. If the program be followed it would seem there could be no alternative to raising the debt limit.

"The truth is—and the people now realize it—that the New Deal program has forced this Administration into a position where increased revenue must be provided through heavier tax imposition and levy, or the debt limit will have to be raised; or perhaps both. This spending more than we earn or take in must stop.

Hens Come Home to Roost

"This Administration can not duck the responsibility which rests squarely on the shoulders of the President and his advisors and those rubberstamp Congressmen who did and are doing his and their bidding. They have led the country into exactly the position every sensible person has known it would be in if the New Deal policies were followed long enough.

"The Republican Party will oppose any increase or extension of the debt limit, although it realizes that the President's threat to issue greenbacks, if the limit is not increased, under the emergency inflation bill, may be a club big enough to knock his followers into line in sufficient numbers to raise the limit. It's dangerous business to start such a program as he proposes. No man knows where it may end. Some, obviously, do not care.

"Republicans will endeavor to restrict and to restrain expenditures of the taxpayers' money to absolute necessity minimums, saving all that can be saved instead of hunting for all kinds of crazy ways to spend. They will save so much of the New Deal as may be good and junk all the rest in order that such money as may be necessary may be had to use for adequate needs and to keep us out of war."

Mrs. F. D. R. Proposes Pay-as-We-Go Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 27

First making it clear she had not discussed the subject with her husband, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today advocated paying the Nation's peace insurance bills by direct taxation rather than by borrowing.

"Personally," she told her press conference, "I'd like to see us pay for defense as we go along. Then we might compare our expenditures with what we might have to spend on other things if we could have a peaceful world."

In case of active participation in the war, the Government would have to borrow from its citizens, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out. Present expenses, she said, are being incurred "not because we want to go to war, but because the rest of the world is warlike."

"We should know what it is costing us," she declared.

In reply to another question, the President's wife said she believed a world federation of nations might be one way to lasting peace, but was uncertain whether it might come about by universal or group action.

Italy Grants Army Leaves

ROME, Nov. 27 (AP)—Reduction of Italy's fighting forces by approximately 300,000 men was predicted today by foreign observers as a result of an order granting "extraordinary winter leave" to members of several classes of Army reservists beginning Dec. 1.

The order did not specify the length of the leaves, but it was expected they would expire by March, restoring Italy's armed forces to their present estimated strength of 1,500,000 men unless other troops are released.

Included in the order are reservists of the class of 1913, and some officers and men of the classes of 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905. "Extraordinary" leaves also will be granted some reserve officers who participated in the Ethiopian and Spanish wars, the order said.

The announcement came shortly after publication of a decree authorizing maintenance of the classes of 1902, 1903, 1910, and 1913 under arms.

Auto Appetizer

ROME, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Italian Government announced yesterday gasoline will be available in limited quantities for private automobiles and motorcycles beginning Dec. 8.

Operation of private automobiles was halted at the outbreak of the European war to save gasoline.

A Ministry announcement said fuel reserves now have reached a "satisfactory level." Motorists will be allowed eight gallons monthly for their cars and motorcyclists three gallons monthly.

Grounded Warship Floats

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — The grounded U. S. Destroyer Yarnall was floated Nov. 25, capsizing one of its own small boats as it swung with the wind.

British Move To Close Off Reich's Gold

(Continued from Page 1)

nouncement of the British decision are not likely to be pressed very hard, others, notably the Japanese, are expected to lead to somewhat delicate situations. In Japan's case, it is argued non-receipt of German goods may inadvertently affect Japan's ability to prosecute the "incident" in China all the more so as the Japanese trade treaty with the United States lapses at the beginning of next year.

Even before the Chamberlain announcement there were already signs that Japan, owing to difficulties in China, was considering the advisability of a major political "dead deal" with the U. S. S. R. in the hope of detaching the latter from support of China's Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Many observers feel that the Order-in-Council will push Japan much further in this direction, perhaps with incalculable results on the whole position in the Far East.

For the moment, however, the British Government, while not shutting its eyes to the Far Eastern situation, feels obliged to put European things first. The war, according to the radio speech last week of Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is already costing £6,000,000 daily and the sooner Germany's ability to sow destruction is curbed, the sooner the world can start building itself afresh.

Italy Reassured

ROME, Nov. 25 (AP)—Informed sources said today the Allied decision to seize Nazi exports and the tight blockades off Gibraltar and France's European and African coasts would terminate use of Italian ships to carry German exports to South America.

Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, yesterday called the attention of the French and British envoys in Rome to consequences of the Allied blockade on Italy's commerce.

Despite loss of German carrying trade, diplomats said Italy would benefit substantially by the Allied decision. The French and British were believed to have pointed out that with German exports shut off Italy automatically would be in a position to increase its own trade with the Americas.

Informed sources said Italy's representations against the blockade were based on possible losses to Italian shipping.

Those Protesting

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP)—The list of countries which have made or plan to make representations against the British decision includes the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Sweden, and Denmark.

The only great powers among the neutrals who have not indicated their attitude are the United States and Soviet Russia.

Swiss Guard Mountains Against All Invaders

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—This mountain Republic, traditionally the most delightful playground in Europe, occupies a potentially important strategic position in the war. Wedged in between Germany, Italy, and France, it includes within its frontiers a number of high ranges and mountain passes, the possession of which would be of considerable benefit to an invader.

More specifically, there are two routes through which Germany could conceivably attempt to turn the right flank of France's powerful Maginot Line. One is through Basel and the comparatively level country in the northwestern part of Switzerland. A successful thrust here would bring the Germans into Doubs prefecture, from which they could advance toward Paris through the valley of the Saône.

An advance along the lakes of Western Switzerland, ending in Geneva, would make possible an invasion of the valley of the Rhone, threatening the important industrial districts of St. Etienne and Clermont-Ferrand.

Strong Swiss Defense

But the Swiss would appear to have no intention of letting any invader walk across their territory unopposed.

One indication of this is the series of measures for increased national defense, costing more than $200,000,000, a very considerable financial effort for a country of 4,000,000 inhabitants, which the Swiss Government has carried out during the last three years. Another is the resolute spirit which one finds in Swiss of all classes, the determination that not one bit of Swiss territory should be given up without a fight.

Two passes which this correspondent visited in the course of mountain walks, the Maloja and the Julier, both within 20 or 25 miles of the Italian frontier, were being fortified under military supervision. There are many places along the Swiss frontier where a few cannon mounted at the top of a pass can command all the approaches and make an invasion extremely costly. As a last resort the Swiss are prepared to blow up passes. Tank traps have been constructed and strategic roads and valleys are being made impassable for motorized units by the insertion of iron spikes.

Human Element High

It is the human element that is most important in the defense of a country; Switzerland has been making every effort to strengthen the citizen army on which it has relied for generations for the defense of its neutrality. There is no standing army, except for a number of officers in specialized branches of the service. But every physically fit Swiss is a trained soldier.

Entering the Army at the age of 20 the young Swiss receives a period of preliminary training which was recently extended from three months to four. He is then called for service for some three weeks every year up to the age of 48; recently men up to the age of 60 have been called on to perform this short annual period of military training, which includes some of the strenuous mountaineering in which the Swiss are naturally adept.

The Army is divided into three classes, the Elite, between the ages of 20 and 32, the Landwehr, from 33 to 40, and the Landsturm, from 41 to 48. In the event of war the younger men would naturally be sent to the front, while the older classes would be to a large extent reserved for garrison and depot service.

Expert Marksmen

Switzerland is able to place 500,000 men in the field. Two points on which the Swiss Army especially prides itself are its excellent rifle marksmanship and its capacity for swift mobilization. Every Swiss soldier—and this means almost every adult ablebodied male Swiss citizen—keeps his rifle and small arms and his horse, if he belongs to the cavalry, at home, while ammunition in large quantities is stored in central supply stations.

The first signal of danger would send to the frontier in an extremely short time a host of citizen-soldiers, in some ways not unlike the frontier militia of the American Revolution, but better trained and disciplined.

Air attack would perhaps be the greatest danger for Switzerland. Although the country's air force has increased, it is naturally not comparable with those of its larger neighbors and air bombing might inflict considerable damage on electrical installations and railway junctions. However, mountains afford limited protection against air attack and the Swiss manufacture a pretty good type of antiaircraft gun.

Uncompromising Independence

Swiss morale is hardy and dependable. It is the morale of a people strongly attached to its traditional neutrality, intent on tending its own business, but not prepared for a moment to entertain the thought of compromising its independence. From the beginning Switzerland refused to undertake the military obligations of the Covenant of the League of Nations, considering these inconsistent with the historic principles of its neutrality. More recently it contracted out of the obligation to join in economic sanctions against an aggressor state.

Switzerland does not commit itself to any staff talks with France or England and the average Swiss would feel a mixture of amusement and irritation at the idea of his country being guaranteed by the Soviet Union, a country with which Switzerland, an old democracy that is equally averse to Communism and to Fascism, has refused to take up diplomatic relations.

Switzerland, one feels, will remain true to the ideals of the founders of its Confederacy, the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, who in 1291, bound themselves "in view of the bad times and for their better protection and defense, to stand by one another, with counsel and with action, with life and with property, with united force and strength, against any and all who threaten oppression and injustice."

Linguist Points Way To Learn a Language

LUBBOCK, Texas (AP)—To learn a foreign language a student should live with foreign language speaking people, says B. F. Dryden, assistant in the foreign language department at Texas Tech.

He learned French in the French section of Louisiana; German from the Germans of Cincinnati. He often visits the Mexican section of Lubbock to improve his Spanish.

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Sinking of 7 Vessels Marks Week-End Toll

By the Associated Press

With three large liners—two of which were in the British service and one in Netherlands—sent to the bottom over the week end, and the sinking of four smaller vessels, one British, one Swedish, and two German, shipping generally sustained a disastrous week end.

The latest victim of German mining operations, reported from Amsterdam, is the 8,859 freighter Spaarndam of the Holland-Amerika Line which, on its way to Rotterdam, struck a mine in the Thames estuary below London.

This report came a few hours after news from London of the sinking of the Polish luxury liner Pilsudski, 14,298 tons, by a mine in the North Sea and the 16,697 ton Rawalpindi, a former liner in the P. and O. Steamship Company, trading with the Orient, and used as a merchant cruiser. Cause of the sinking of the Rawalpindi was not given.

Meanwhile two freighters were lost to the Germans. The British Admiralty disclosed that a German submarine attacked and set fire to a German merchant ship which a British prize crew was bringing to port. This was the 3,670-ton North German-Lloyd Borkum, which was abandoned and driven ashore. Another German ship, the 4,458-ton Konsul Hendrik Fisser, according to the Admiralty, was captured by the British and brought in safely.

Warship Reported Sunk

Other casualties of the week end were a British auxiliary warship of 7,000 tons, which the German High Command declared had been sunk by a submarine. The German report said the vessel was camouflaged as a Netherlands merchantman and was being used as a "U-boat trap."

The 6,336 ton Swedish tanker, Gustaf E. Reuter was announced by Reuters, British news agency, to have struck a mine Nov. 26 and was drifting about disabled off the north coast of England.

A Liverpool pilot boat was grounded in the Mersey River, near Southport, with 20 men drowned. A 300-ton German trawler sank Nov. 26 after striking a mine off the Danish island of Langeland.

Losses reported for the first time over the week end were as follows:

The British trawler William Humphries, reported shelled by a submarine, with 13 of her crew missing since Nov. 21 in lifeboats. The Royston Grange, 5,144 tons, was sunk "somewhere in the Atlantic."

A freighter which sank Nov. 23 off the Kent coast was identified as the British steamer Hookwood 1,537 tons.

The 1,289-ton British steamer Stangate was damaged in collision off the southeast coast.

Shipping losses mounted to more than 116,000 tons in the last nine days.

Eight Missing

In regard to the Pilsudski, all but eight of the crew were reported to have been rescued. Those lost included Capt. Mamert Stankeiwicz, a Polish World War hero, who took the Pilsudski across the Atlantic on her maiden voyage in 1935.

The Pilsudski was built at Trieste in that year. She was paid for with $6,000,000 worth of Polish coal, the first ship ever to be built on a barter basis. She reached England safely shortly after the outbreak of war and was under Admiralty charter. Before the war she had plied principally between New York and Gdynia, Poland.

She was named for the late Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, dictator of Poland until 1935. Normally carrying a crew of 307 men, the 498-foot vessel had a 70-foot beam and was built for travel through ice encountered in the Baltic Sea or the North Atlantic. Space for 760 passengers was contained in the ship's 318 staterooms.

Auxiliary Cruiser

The Rawalpindi was a popular liner plying between England and the Far East, until the British Admiralty commissioned her recently as an armed auxiliary cruiser. It was the ninth British naval vessel lost since the start of the war. She had 300 officers and men aboard.

The twelfth week of the war closed with known shipping losses to all nations of 156 ships with a tonnage of 628,033 and a toll of at least 2,314 fatalities.

A summary showed Great Britain had lost 87 ships, including nine naval vessels, Germany 18, France 9 and neutral nations 46.

Tonnage and ship toll exacted each month by submarine and mine action: September, 246,392 (60 ships); October, 186,776 (47); November (to date), 194,865 (53).

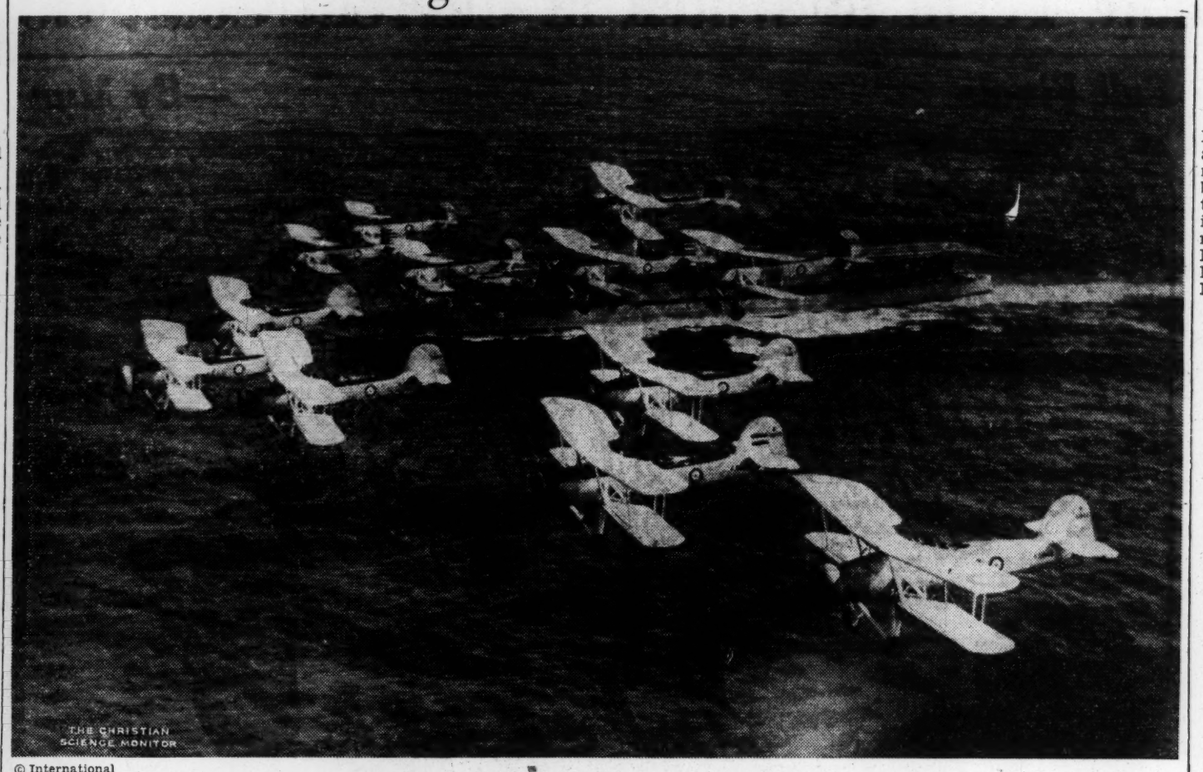
Shipping Halts

BERGEN, Norway, Nov. 27 (AP)—Twenty ships carrying Russian timber are tied up here awaiting orders. A number bound for Britain, including two Estonian, two Finnish and one Swedish vessel, are unloading cargoes here because they were unwilling to cross the mine-infested North Sea.

Mine Hits Dike

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27 (AP)—A floating mine struck a dike on the Isle of Texel off the north coast of the Netherlands causing great damage but did not break through the sea wall.

Wings of the British Fleet



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An Empire's Defense Line in the North Sea

This group of 12 British warplanes was photographed flying over H. M. S. Glorious somewhere in the North Sea recently. The Glorious is one of Britain's large airplane carriers.

Planes vs. Warships: Supremacy Awaits Test

By Capt. Frederick Oliver
U. S. N., Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In recent years the extraordinary development of aircraft has resulted in a vigorous controversy concerning its effectiveness when employed against surface vessels.

Intense and, at times acrimonious, discussion of this subject has shaken military and naval circles and has found its way into the debates of Congress.

Many ardent supporters of the airplane make the unqualified claim that the day of the fighting vessel has definitely passed, while the champion of the surface craft is equally vehement in refuting such an assertion. The gist of the whole argument is whether the airplane can survive anti-air fire until it arrives at a point from which it can make hits with its bombs and how much damage the bombs will do. Naturally, the lower the altitude of the bomber, the greater the chance of obtaining hits, and conversely, the greater the risk of the plane being brought down.

Delivering a leisurely attack on an unresisting target is an entirely different matter from making an attack under conditions where the stress and excitement of being under fire provide distractions, and the more accurate the anti-air fire, the less accurate the bombing tends to be. In target practice it has been found that 14,000 feet is about the extreme limit of accurate bombing, but the press has recently carried claims of a new bomb-sight that lifts this altitude to 25,000 feet—a distance well beyond accurate anti-air fire.

Another essential consideration is the amount of damage that can be done by a bomb. The heavier the bomb, the greater the damage, but only a limited number of heavy bombs can be carried, and if a plane is heavily loaded with bombs, its cruising radius is reduced. Also much depends upon the type of ship that is hit and where it is hit. Tests have not entirely borne out the extravagant claims so often made concerning the damage that bombs can inflict on ships.

The truth of the matter is that no one really knows the answers, but in all probability the present conflict in Europe will eventually furnish them. The Allies have the ships and Germany prides itself on the efficiency of its air force. The several contacts between aircraft and surface vessels already reported, have, however, provided no information except a welter of conflicting claims from which no satisfactory conclusions can be drawn.

Germany's offensive efforts with airplanes, appear to have been limited to a few experimental raids on East Coast military objectives, and attempts to disrupt the blockade and the convoy system in the North Sea.

In making an airplane bombing attack on any form of target, the focus of bomb release is, disregarding the effect of the prevailing wind, a circle around the target. Other conditions being equal, the contour of the target determines the direction of approach. For instance, a ship affords a better target when approached from ahead or astern, as errors in bombing are more likely to be in range than in deflection.

Fleet Hard to Attack

Despite the multiplicity of targets presented, it is difficult for airplanes to successfully attack an organized fleet. The main body, composed of the most tempting targets, is surrounded with rings of cruisers and destroyers, all of which carry anti-air batteries. The British Navy has a number of cruisers, designed for protecting its fleet against aircraft, which carry nothing but anti-air guns.

The fleet should include aircraft carriers, from whose decks planes rise to combat the attacking planes, and a fleet at a properly prepared anchorage, would be further protected by anti-air guns ashore and numerous shore-based aircraft.

Battleships and cruisers are armed with anti-air guns designed to deliver a rapid fire of four or five-inch shrapnel, directed by ingeniously designed instruments, supplemented by heavy machine guns.

However, planes may be favored by weather conditions that permit surprise attacks being launched from behind screening clouds. Under such conditions, the attack may prove very successful, as the planes can be on top of the targets before they are brought under fire.

Plane attacks on a fleet may come from any direction, although preferably with the wind, so the speed of the planes will be increased, or under cover of the sun's glare.

The larger the number of planes in the attack formation, the greater the chance of success, because, aside from the greater number of bombs released, the numerous targets the planes offer, reduces the concentration of anti-air fire. A mass attack is usually delivered in waves of nine or more planes with approach at different altitudes. Some may use the horizontal or level course method and others, the dive-bomb type of attack.

Dive-Bombing Accurate

A single plane attack on an isolated man-of-war, would probably be of the dive-bomb variety. This is an accurate form of bombing where the plane comes down very fast and is extremely hard to hit. A fast, quick handling ship may, however, frustrate the bomber's aim by a quick turn at the proper time.

With more than two planes attacking from different directions, a single ship is seriously handicapped, because most vessels are not equipped to use their anti-air fire efficiently in more than two directions at the same time.

Another favorite form of airplane attack on isolated ships, is to machine-gun all exposed personnel, especially the fire control stations and the anti-air gun crews.

A convoy of merchantmen is defenseless against airplane attacks except for such protection as may be given by the escorts. The handling of anti-air guns is too specialized a procedure to permit such armament being placed on other than exceptionally valuable merchantmen. If the convoy is a large one, the relatively few escorts with their weak anti-air batteries, will have great difficulty in preventing damage being done. What such damage will amount to, is as yet an unsolved question.

The isolated merchantman presents a peculiar problem to the plane, and illustrates the latter's great weakness—its inability to hold what it can temporarily dominate. The plane can swoop down on such a ship and halt it with bursts of machine-gun fire, but the plane cannot make an examination of or take possession of the ship. Consequently, unless the ship is one for which a definite search is being made, the plane is faced with the alternative of attempting the destruction of what may be a perfectly innocent ship, or leaving the scene.

The statements contained in this article are the opinions of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department.

Nazis Bomb British Fleet

By the Associated Press

German airmen launched their heaviest attack so far against Britain Nov. 25 in a double bombing raid against vessels of the British Navy in the North Sea, presumably around the naval stations in the Orkney or Shetland islands. The German dispatch stated that four British warships had been directly hit by bombs and that the attacking planes all returned safely despite anti-aircraft fire.

A different account was given out by the British Admiralty, which stated that "although many bombs were dropped, no hits were made and there were no casualties." London dispatches said that the German air raiders twice attacked the warships and feinted at naval points in the northern islands. Otherwise no details of the raid were forthcoming.

The German announcement by the official news agency, DNB, gave the point of attack as 560 miles from the German coast, which would be the distance to the Orkney or Shetland islands, in the former of which is the great naval base of Scapa Flow.

Shetlands Are Used to War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Prominence given to the Shetland Islands by successive German bombing raids since the outbreak of the war recall that this group of some 100 small islands protected an important destroyer base for the American and British fleets during the World War.

Covering an area of about 550 square miles, but with a total coastline of more than 1,000 miles, the narrow archipelago saw innumerable vessels flying foreign and British flags brought into the harbor of Lerwick, capital of the islands, to call at the contraband examination station, according to a recently published bulletin of the National Geographic Society here.

The city of Lerwick was familiar during the World War to the crew of mine-sweepers, and sailors and travelers rescued from ships sunk in the neighborhood.

Six hundred miles northwest of Germany's naval base at Wilhelmshaven, the Shetland Islands are more than 100 miles from the Scottish mainland. The Orkney Island group is 50 miles to the south. Lerwick, chief city and capital of the Shetlands, is farther north than Greenland's Cape Farewell.

The largest island, called Mainland, is 54 miles long. Other important islands are Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Bressay and Whalsey.

Less than 30 of the Shetland Islands are inhabited. Mainland has about three-quarters of the total population; most of the others support only a few lighthouse keepers and shepherds.

In 1911, the population of the Shetlands was nearly 28,000. By the middle of 1938, estimates showed that this figure had shrunk to less than 21,000. Emigration caused by the slowing up of a once-flourishing herring industry, scarcity of good farming lands, and the general attraction of urban communities for youth of the islands were contributing factors in the decline.

On the other hand, the women's home and later factory industries of hosiery and other woolen-goods products have increased since the World War to an annual value of some $400,000. The new war, too, is expected to have an economic effect on the life of the Shetlanders, if, as during the previous conflict, Lerwick should again become a subsidiary base to Scapa Flow in the Orkneys, the bulletin states.

Mines Need Shallow Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27—While Germany's new magnetic mine is likely to cause considerable inconvenience for a few weeks, it is not regarded as a real danger. It is declared that magnetic mines can only be effective in shallow water, so the western and southern coasts of both Britain and France are not affected. It is also claimed that even Britain's eastern ports have only been handicapped in a minor degree. Not a single port has been closed, and during the period when shipping losses were at their height early last week, a shipping convoy of considerable size steamed through the mined area and arrived without any loss or damage. It is stated to be only a question of a few weeks before countermeasures will be put into operation.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out that shipping losses in the first week of the magnetic mine only totaled about 75,000 tons, whereas in the worst month of the last war they averaged 200,000 tons weekly. Six million tons were even lost in one year, 1917, and during April of that year one in every four ships leaving Britain never returned.

Silver Production Increased in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Silver production in Canada during the first seven months of 1939 totalled 13,323,130 ounces, compared with 13,251,179 ounces in the corresponding period of 1938.

German Mine's Secret Claimed by Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 27—That the British naval authorities are fully aware of the secret of the "magnetic mines" or other devices now being employed by the Germans to blow up all shipping indiscriminately, and are taking steps to meet this menace, was stated by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a radio speech yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain said:

The Germans have preferred to use methods which they think can be employed without serious loss for themselves. The latest of these methods is the spreading of a new kind of mine indiscriminately, in our own waters. It matters nothing to the German Government that what they are doing is contrary to international agreements to which they have subscribed.

It matters nothing to them that they are daily blowing up neutral ships as well as British, and thereby drowning or mutilating citizens of countries with which they are not at war. They hope by these barbarous weapons to cut off our own supplies from overseas, and so squeeze or starve us into submission. You need have no fears that this attempt will succeed. Already we know the secret of the magnetic mine, and we shall soon master it as we have already mastered the U-boat.

In the meantime, despite some losses, our convoys are still moving steadily in and out of our ports, and they will continue to do so, thanks to the courage and the spirit of the men in our merchant navy and in the warships which escort them.

On Nov. 22, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a broadcast speech, made the first official mention of the "magnetic mine." Sir John then said: "Germany's mining is a breach of the rules of war, which Germany only two months ago expressly promised to obey. All that science and skill can devise is being devoted to meeting this new danger."

The British Navy was said to be working on a new kind of non-magnetic mine sweeper largely made of wood.

'Turning Tables'

BERLIN, Nov. 27 (AP)—German press propaganda is contending that neutral shipping must avoid the British Isles.

Germany proposes, in other words, to turn the tables as compared to 1914 by starving Britain out rather than let Britain starve the Reich.

One of the most outspoken dailies, the Schlesische Zeitung of Breslau, declared:

"We are firmly convinced we will succeed in defeating England with her own weapons, reverse the blockade dart aimed at us and isolate this pestilential island."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung discussed "the dangerous lanes" leading to the British Isles and adjured neutrals to follow the United States example of forbidding American ships to go there.

Nachtausgabe used as the banner line: "Ship communication from and to England impossible."

Mines Washed Up

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27 (AP)—Mines of a new German type which have magnetic detonation systems apparently requiring contact before exploding, it is officially announced, have washed up on Belgium's shores together with French, British, and Netherlands mines.

A spokesman for the Defense Ministry emphasized the German type mines were not of a kind which could detonate without touching a ship.

Apparently two drifting mines exploded after bumping together off the coast and the detonation was felt as far inland as Bruges, eight miles away.

Frenchman Guides Buying by Allies

LONDON (AP)—Jean Monnet French financial expert, was appointed head of the Allied economic co-ordinating committee set up by France and Britain.

M. Monnet was selected by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Edouard Daladier. The joint economic committee was established Nov. 17 to co-ordinate the French and British war buying program to prevent competitive bidding in foreign markets.

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Washington Immediate Team to Watch in Current Coast Bowl Bid Eliminations

Resourceful Yale Football Team Utilized Advantages

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today the Yale 1939 football season is a thing of the past; but pleasant memories of a 20-7 victory over Harvard remain. Completely erased is the mid-season statement of Coach Raymond "Ducky" Pond that "This is the worst Yale team I ever coached." That statement followed the 33-0 beating from Dartmouth and today looks like a statement purposely rather than meaningly made. Since then the Eli tied Brown 14-14, went down only because it was overmanned by Princeton, 13 to 7, and won the traditional Harvard game.

Before the game Yale's chances looked pretty dim. The Crimson appeared to have a smoother and better-manned outfit. The Eli chances took on an even darker hue when Capt. Bill Stack was forced to stay on the sideline because of a head injury. Bill Starbuck, understudy to Stack at center, had worked all week as blocking back and was forced to shift to center again without practice. Henry Wood took over the backfield assignment and a late shift such as that should have been sufficient to create despair to a less courageous group.

Return of Macdonald

Harvard's sophomore team had been improving daily up to the Yale game. Against Army it functioned beautifully throughout the second half and hopes were raised. Then came the return of Capt. Torbey Macdonald and that seemed to clinch matters for Harvard. The attack had already realized and Torbey would add that much more potency with his individual brilliancy.

What probably really happened, however, was that the attack was overhauled to make full use of the team captain and the gears fail to mesh properly thereafter. The youngster had tasted no major game action since the Penn contest early in the season and he was asked to do too much in this Yale game.

The coaches realized it was almost too much and yet they knew that if it worked, it would be best. There had been a series of unpleasant rumors concerning the Harvard captain and it was the hope of all that he would end his Harvard days in a blaze of glory. He did, except that the Eli went out and stole the ball game. Coach Dick Harlow had no choice in the Macdonald affair — everybody wanted to see him play. It was too late to revive the early attack planned for him at the beginning of the season and apparently too late to re-adjust the late season attack to utilize him.

Both teams appeared too tense in the first period. Harvard committed serious blunders, probably due to strain and Yale could not realize on opportunities. Everyone seemed to be waiting patiently for Harvard to begin to roll. Spreyer's fumble when the Yale secondary tackled the ball did not bother the Harvard crowd so much and waiting until fourth down to punt deep in their own territory which Yale hurried so that Spreyer was tackled on his 13-yard line seemed only temporarily unfortunate. But when Macdonald intercepted a fourth-down Eli pass on his own seven-yard line instead of knocking it down and taking the ball out to the 20, the doubt grew.

Yale Began to Roll

Beginning the second period Yale began to roll with Hovey Seymour, heavy duty back, really shaking off the Harvard tacklers. Peabody, Harvard's left guard, was hurt, and Yale ran the next play through the new replacement, Downing, for 25 yards to the Harvard 12-yard line. Two short passes Burr to Bartholemy scored and Kaye kicked the after point. It was still thought that Harvard would come back; but the old tradition between the two that the first to score a touchdown shall win the game continued, and Yale ran up two more scores through Harvard fumbles before inserting spares and the lone Harvard touchdown.

The Yale team cannot be lauded too much for its commendable showing. The guards were mousetrapped and the tackles had a severe afternoon, but they gave the secondary a chance to feature by their heroics. The Eli played pretty much of a conventional 6-2-2-1 defense all day for the ground attack and covered pass receivers and rushed the passer very well.

Harvard Tricky Defense

Harvard used the tricky type of defense varying from a five to seven and eight-man line with Bill Coleman the key man. This style did throttle the Yale attack effectively most of the way but burdened the secondary terribly. Yale used a defensive huddle of guards and tackles and Harvard used a Coleman signal defense.

If the Crimson sophomores are made of that so-called sterner stuff they will benefit by experience for next year. Three appalling fumbles were recovered by Yale and the last two were set-ups for Eli scores. The errors of commission, which at this late stage are Monday morning quarterback stuff, are not likely to be repeated. The game was not well played and decidedly drab apart from a Yale viewpoint.

Wait 'Till Next Year

Twenty-seven Eli got in the game and 21 Harvards . . . The fans stole the ball when Harvard kicked its after point . . . Bob Brooks was the outstanding lineman in the game . . . Charley Ayers, Harvard center, was narassed offensively all afternoon . . . Freddie Burr and Hovey Seymour were immense on attack for Yale and Hal Whiteman backed up the line and knocked down passes in a discouraging manner.

Brooks, Whiteman, Dern, Burnham, Wood and Kaye are in line for the Yale captaincy . . . Lovett, Downing, Lowrey and Gardella are the likely choices for Harvard captain unless the Crimsons decide to chance a junior . . . That should be quite a barn party for the Eli gridders in New Jersey for they certainly earned it . . . All that can be said for Harvard now is—wait till next year.

Big Seven

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 27 (AP)—Big Seven Conference football standing:

Team	W	L	T	Pts	O.P.
Colorado	4	1	0	79	43
Utah	4	1	1	185	48
Denver	3	1	1	77	41
Brigham Young	2	2	2	60	84
Utah State	2	3	1	36	62
Colorado State	2	4	0	56	81
Wyoming	0	5	1	34	168

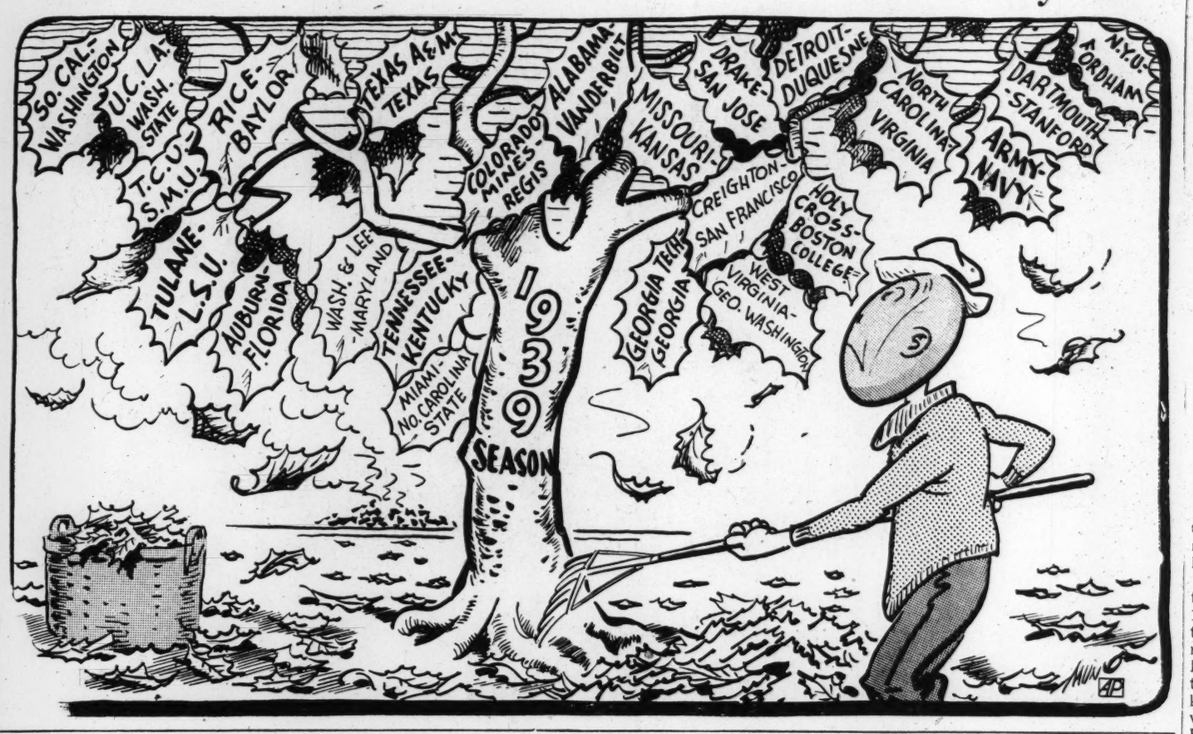
(Tie games do not count in standing.)

Missouri Valley

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 27 (AP)—Missouri Valley Conference football standing:

	W	L	Pts	O.P.
Washington	3	1	94	51
Oklahoma A. & M.	3	1	56	29
Tulsa	2½	1½	42	29
St. Louis	1½	1½	21	26
Drake	2	3	51	53
Creighton	2	4	103	104
Washburn	1	4	39	114

Fall Finale —*By Mun*



Two Title-Bearing Games In Pro League This Week

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

Club	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst
Washington	8	1	1	235	85
New York	8	1	1	159	78
Brooklyn	4	6	1	108	219
Philadelphia	1	8	1	92	165
Pittsburgh	1	9	1	114	216
Western Division					
Green Bay	8	2	0	221	146
Chicago Bears	8	3	0	298	157
Detroit	6	4	0	138	138
Cleveland	4	5	1	160	151
Chicago Cardinals	1	10	0	84	254

Results Nov. 26

New York 28, Brooklyn 7.
Green Bay 7, Cleveland 6.
Pittsburgh 24, Philadelphia 12.
Washington 31, Detroit 7.
Chicago Bears 48, Chicago Cardinals 7.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Detroit Lions, erstwhile sensations of the National Football League, have fallen by the wayside but four other teams still are in the running for the professional championship.

The regular season ends next Sunday when the two title-bearing contests will be played in New York and Detroit. The defending champions, New York Giants, entertain the Washington Redskins to decide the eastern division title and Green Bay plays the Lions. If the Packers win or tie the western division crown is theirs, but should they lose they would be tied with the Chicago Bears, necessitating a play-off.

Largest Crowd

The Lions were eliminated Sunday when the Redskins gave them a decisive setback, 31 to 7, before 36,183 spectators, largest pro crowd ever to attend a game in Washington. This game and four others drew 121,860 spectators, an average of more than 24,000 per game.

Washington registered three touchdowns on passes, taking a 14-point lead in the third period after the Lions had tied the score at 7-all in the second quarter. A fourth period touchdown and field goal sewed up the decision.

"Frank Merriwell"

Cleveland, surprise victor over Detroit a week ago, had Green Bay beaten until the Packers pulled a "Frank Merriwell" late in the game to win, 7 to 6. The touchdown came late in the final period on Cecil Isbell's 18-yard pass to Joe Laws in the end zone. Then Paul Engebretson booted the decisive point from placement. Earlier Parker Hall had passed the Rams to their touchdown. The Cleveland ace connected for 14 aerials during the game to set a new season's mark of 90 completed passes, breaking the 81 mark set by Sammy Baugh in 1937.

The Chicago Bears clung to their slim chance of tying the Packers for western honors by romping over the Chicago Cards, 48 to 7, running their total points to 298, a new record. Jack Manders, veteran Bear back, scored 15 points to establish a new all-time individual scoring record of 346 points.

Pivotal Clash

The Giants had little trouble disposing of Brooklyn, 28 to 7, to keep their won-lost record identical with Washington's and set up their pivotal clash in the finale next Sunday.

In the fifth battle Pittsburgh finally crashed through with its first victory in 17 games, defeating Philadelphia, 24 to 12. The Eagles outscored the Pirates a few days ago, 17-14.

After the two division winners have been determined they will meet in the championship-deciding battle in the home city of the western winners.

Americans Win As Toronto And Canadiens Lose

National Hockey Leaue Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	5	1	1	22	7	11
Canadiens	4	1	2	22	14	10
Detroit	4	4	1	21	27	9
Chicago	4	3	0	15	20	8
Boston	2	3	2	12	15	6
Rangers	1	3	4	11	12	6
Americans	1	6	0	11	19	2

Results Nov. 25

Detroit 6, Canadiens 4.
Toronto 4, Americans 3.

Results Nov. 26

Americans 2, Toronto 1, overtime.
Rangers 2, Boston 2, overtime.
Chicago 4, Detroit 2.

Pretty hard to say which is the most important—that Canadiens and Toronto finally tasted defeat or that Americans finally won a game.

Saturday night the Amerks lost to the fast-traveling Maple Leafs 4 to 3 on Toronto ice and gave little indication that they would triumph the very next night against the same club. It was New York ice, however, and before a home gathering of 12,000, and Amerks managed to halt their stretch of reverses with a display of defensive hockey.

Lorne Carr and Eddie Wiseman scored the goals for the Amerks and oddly enough, Sweeney Schriner, Amerk last year, scored the lone goal for the Leafs.

Scoring three goals within three minutes in the first period enabled the Wings to defeat Canadiens in Montreal, 6—4, Saturday night. The Frenchmen were forced to open up all the way and while they scored four times, the Wings maintained their margin by slipping through the attackers for two more goals in the second period and once in the final.

With an opportunity to leap into a tie with Toronto for first place in the standing last night, Detroit twice came from behind to tie Chicago only to weaken in the last 10 minutes and lose the ball game 4 to 2. With the score tied at 2-all Gottselig fired a long one which Detroit's goalie, Tiny Thompson, argued went in off a Chicago player and should not have been allowed. With Wings attempting to even the score again, Dahlstrom added the final goal at 19:37 of the session.

Rangers and Boston resumed the hockey they played in the play-offs last spring with hard, fast, rugged play prevailing throughout. The Rangers, as usual, looked smoother than did the Bruins, but the power of the Boston club prevailed. Shore really sparked the Bruin efforts and it may be his last appearance as a player. He will not play the next game for Boston. Cain, Shore and Jackson combined for the Boston goals with Cain and Shore scoring. Bryan Hextall and Clint Smith scored for the Rangers. W. M.

Four Sectional Crowns Settled for the Season

By Hugh S. Fullerton, Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Cornell, Missouri, Ohio State, and Texas A. and M. sported shiny new football crowns today, while Southern California, still shy the headpiece, wore all the other trappings of royalty.

The Trojans still have to win two more games before they officially become Pacific Coast Conference champions. But no one expects them to lose. After seeing what they did to Notre Dame in that 20-12 rout at South Bend Saturday, the fans are beginning to wonder why U. S. C. got into that tie with Oregon.

With the season about at an end, Southern California is figured a cinch for the Rose Bowl assignment next January, and the line is forming for the teams that would like to be there, too, or at least break into some sort of post-season game. Principal candidates now are Tennessee and the Texas Aggies, standouts in the small undefeated-and-untied brigade, with Tennessee the first choice, if it can get past Kentucky and Auburn.

Cornell in the East

Cornell walked off with the East's unofficial awards by whipping its ancient rival, Pennsylvania, 26-0, Saturday. That eighth-straight triumph gave the Big Red team first place in the "Ivy League" and in the entire eastern sector. Duquesne, also unbeaten and untied, may dispute the second title, if it does as well against Detroit Saturday as it did in licking Carnegie Tech, 22-7, for the Pittsburgh city title.

Missouri's Tigers walked away with Big Six laurels, and Ohio State backed into its first Big Ten title since 1920 as the season ended for those two circuits Saturday. Missouri clinched the championship with a 20-0 win over Kansas. Ohio's Buckeyes lost, 21-14, to Michigan in their climax game, but finished on top when Northwestern tied Iowa, 7-7.

Southern Methodist's unexpected 21-0 triumph over Baylor eliminated the Bears as a last threat to the Aggies' Southwest Conference supremacy.

Duke Shades Clemson

The Southern Conference race also reached the windup stage, with Duke shading Clemson in claiming the unofficial title. The Blue Devils won five-straight Conference games and Clemson, four.

Along with these champions, the season's honor roll, subject to change in the few remaining games, includes Colorado Mines and San Jose (Cal.) State in the unbeaten-and-untied group; Tulane, Georgetown, Rutgers and U. C. L. A. in the tied-but-undefeated division, and Boston College, Holy Cross, North Carolina, Kentucky, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon State and Santa Clara, each defeated only once.

Surveying the remainder of the season's program by sections, what's left looks something like this:

East—Tossing the records aside, as always is done in this case, Army-Navy is the game of the week. Nevertheless, Boston College and Holy Cross probably will play a lot more football in their Saturday meeting. Neither has lost to an eastern team this year, and the winner justly can claim equality with Cornell and Duquesne in the home sector. B. C. tuned up last Saturday by whipping Kansas State, 38-7.

Army-Navy Scrap

Tradition and color make this year's Army-Navy scrap at Philadelphia more than a contest for the championship of Kankakee, Ill., home town of the rival captains. Navy's 28-0 licking by Princeton's good team last Saturday was in keeping with the records the two have made all season.

Other windup games include Fordham-New York U., Stanford-Dartmouth, at New York, and George Washington-West Virginia. Of these, only George Washington played Saturday, beating Bucknell, 7-6. After Cornell, the standout of the last big day of the eastern campaign was Yale, which redeemed a dismal season by trouncing Harvard, 20-7. Penn State handed Pitt's once mighty Panthers a final 10-0 licking; Colgate and Columbia played a scoreless tie, and Lafayette beat Lehigh 29-13 in their 78th game.

Midwest: The windup of the Big Ten season with the two leaders on the wrong side was a fitting climax for a season full of surprises. Purdue won the "Old Oaken Bucket" and third place in the standing by nosing out Indiana, 7-6. Minnesota walloped Wisconsin, 23-6, and left the Badgers sharing the cellar with Chicago, 46-0 victim of Illinois. Neither won a Conference game.

Nebraska captured second place in the Big Six by downing Oklahoma 13-7, but the Cornhuskers already had lost to Missouri, so that left only the Tigers in line for a post-season game.

Oklahoma Aggies Tie

Oklahoma Aggies moved into a tie with Washington University for the Missouri Valley Conference lead by beating Creighton, 20-9, and Tulsa took third with a 14-6 win over Drake. The race won't be decided, however, until Washington and St. Louis U. meet Saturday.

Southwest: Although the Southwest Conference race is settled, Texas University's sophomores have a great chance to cover themselves with glory when they meet the Texas Aggies Thursday. They are tied for second now with Baylor, which meets Rice Saturday. Texas Christian, which beat Rice, 21-0, for its first Conference win, plays S. M. U. in another Saturday game. Independent Texas Tech, 13-0 winner over Montana, plays Loyola of the South Thursday.

Pacific Coast: Southern California, which displayed enough power for a couple of teams against Notre Dame, returns to the Conference wars against Washington, 20-13 winner over Oregon last Thursday. Meanwhile, U. C. L. A., still unbeaten in the circuit, although tied 13-13 by Oregon State, plays Washington State on the second Thanksgiving. The two leaders clash Dec. 9. Unbeaten little San Jose State winds up its 13-game season Thursday against Drake.

Rose Bowl Candidate

South: Tennessee, No. 1 Rose Bowl candidate, has to hurdle the Kentucky "jinx" at Lexington, Ky., Thursday and defeat Auburn Dec. 9 to finish a perfect season. The Vols, idle last week, saw Georgia Tech move into the Southeastern Conference lead by beating Florida, 21-7, for their fifth victory. Tulane, 52-0 winner over Sewanee, moved up even with Tennessee. All three are unbeaten in the circuit. Tech plays Georgia and Tulane faces Louisiana State in traditionally torrid games next Saturday.

Auburn, 7-0 winner over Georgia, plays Florida Thursday, while Alabama faces Vanderbilt in another windup game. Thursday's Davidson-Wake Forest clash ends the Southern Conference campaign, while North Carolina plays Virginia, former Conference foe.

Rocky Mountain Big Seven: Thursday's Colorado-Denver game may decide a muddled title race, but only if Colorado wins as expected. Utah finished its season last Thursday with a 27-0 win over Utah State to tie the Buffaloes for the lead. Denver, with one less victory, only could tie the Utes for first place. The weekly surprise came last Saturday when Wyoming broke its losing streak to tie Brigham Young, 7-7.

Colorado Mines, unbeaten winner of the Rocky Mountain Conference crown, winds up its season Thursday against an outsider, Regis.

Big Six

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27 (AP)—Final football standing of the Big Six Conference:

Team	W	L	T	Pts	O.P.
Missouri	5	0	0	84	32
Nebraska	4	1	0	68	50
Oklahoma	3	2	0	91	43
Iowa State	1	4	0	29	83
Kansas	1	4	0	27	81
Kansas State	1	4	0	53	63

Huskies Play Troy Dec. 2 Hoping to Upset Apple-Cart

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Washington, not the U. C. L. A. Bruins, is the immediate team to watch in the current Pacific Coast eliminations for the Rose Bowl bid. For Washington, fresh from four straight wins, invades Troy this Saturday, and an upset is far from unexpected.

Undefeated but tied Troy, riding the crest of a wave that last Saturday inundated Notre Dame 20-2, may be a bit cocky. Oncoming Washington, which tasted defeat in its first four starts, has everything to gain and nothing to lose in upsetting the U. S. C. apple cart.

Technical Chance

The thrice-tied but undefeated Bruins still have a technical chance of entering the Rose Bowl by defeating Troy in the season's final game, Dec. 9, but the way the Bruins looked Saturday in squaring off against the Trojan-defeated Oregon State eleven indicates that it will take more than what the Bruins have got at present.

"All-America" Kenny Washington added to his laurels in the 13-13 contest, but it takes more than a triple-threat halfback to make a Rose Bowl team. The Bruin line just couldn't block out the fast-charging Beavers, who kept the Bruin back-field in hot water all afternoon. And the Beavers added to their own stature by holding to a tie a team that up to Saturday was an all-around possibility for the coast championship.

Champion of the Northwest

The Trojans had beaten O. S. C. 19-7, but O. S. C. went on to become undisputed champions of the Pacific Northwest, ending the Conference season unmarred except for the Troy win and the U. C. L. A. tie; O. S. C. has post-season games in Honolulu with the Town Team on Christmas, and with the University of Hawaii on New Year's Day.

On the Nov. 23 Thanksgiving Day the Washington Huskies defeated by a score of 20-13 the team that had tied the Trojans, Oregon. Thus the Trojans have a job on their hands to get the train-ride kinks out before Saturday, for the Huskies are in full cry.

The Conference "consolation" play-off occurred in the form of the 35th annual Cal-Stanford game, won by the Bears 32-14—lots of football, but it didn't mean much. Stanford concludes an inglorious season by taking on a so-so Dartmouth team at New York this Saturday. Cal will continue its job of polishing up an otherwise bad season by invading Atlanta for the regular Georgia Tech game on Dec. 30. Cal has won only three out of 10 starts, while Stanford has failed to win in all eight starts. (Stanford did tie the Bruins.)

U. C. L. A. Second

The local game here Saturday failed to change the standings: U. C. L. A. still second and O. S. C. third; this was dramatically indicated in the comparison of first downs: 16 for the Bruins and 15 for the Beavers. The game ended with the Bruins with the ball just inside Beaver territory, hoping for a winning touchdown to complete the job begun with the tying touchdown in the final two minutes of play. These tie games are thrillers, and the finish was even more breath-taking than the one the previous week when the Bruins played a scoreless game against Santa Clara, the game ending just the Bruins failed for a field goal.

Despite the tie that was heartbreaking to many Bruin rooters, the Bruins still have hopes of breezing through Washington State on Thursday night (an erstwhile Turkey Day date) and then knocking off the Trojans if Washington doesn't do the trick. After all, Kenny Washington so far is the most-mentioned western player for All-America selections this year; and Jackie Robinson has the reputation of fastest breakaway man, despite the impressive Trojan backfield; by no means should the Bruins be counted out of the Rose Bowl running as long as Robinson and Washington and Wingman Woody Strode are in the line-up.

Robert K. Shellaby

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 25

East

Cornell 26, Pennsylvania 0.
Princeton 28, Navy 0.
Villanova 7, Manhattan 0.
Yale 20, Harvard 7.
Colgate 0, Columbia 0.
Duquesne 22, Carnegie 7.
Boston C. 38, Kansas State 7.
George Washington 7, Bucknell 6.
Lafayette 29, Lehigh 13.
Moravian 9, Muhlenberg 6.
Penn State 10, Pittsburgh 0.
Tufts 34, Mass. State 7.
Marshall 27, Morris Harvey 0.
Albright 40, Lebanon Valley 20.
Delaware 21, Washington College 0.
Davis and Elkins 13, Mt. St. Mary's 7.
Bethany 13, Heidleberg 0.
Upsala 46, Holbrook 0.

South

Georgia Tech 21, Florida 7.
Auburn 7, Georgia 0.
Duke 28, North Carolina State 0.
South Carolina 7, Miami 6.
Clemson 14, Furman 3.
Tulane 52, Sewanee 0.
West Kentucky T. 12, Murray T. 2.
Georgetown (Ky.) 24, Transylvania 0.
Hampden-Sydney 12, Randolph Macon 0.
Tennessee Tech 20, Middle Tennessee T. 3.
Mississippi College 4, Oglethorpe 6.
Centenary 13, Southwestern (Tenn.) 7.
Millsaps 2, West Tennessee T. 0.
Mississippi State 18, Mississippi 6.

Midwest

Southern Calif. 20, Notre Dame 12.
Minnesota 23, Wisconsin 6.
Michigan 21, Ohio State 14.
Purdue 7, Indiana 6.
Illinois 46, Chicago 0.
Michigan State 18, Temple 0.
Wittenberg 14, Oberlin 0.
Missouri 20, Kansas 0.
Nebraska 13, Oklahoma 7.
Iowa 7, Northwestern 7.

Southwest

Southern Methodist 21, Baylor 0.
Texas Christian 21, Rice 0.
Texas Tech 13, Montana 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 20, Creighton 9.
Tulsa 14, Drake 6.
Trinity 13, Sul Ross 0.
West Texas State 35, South Dakota State 7.

Rocky Mountains

Brigham Young 7, Wyoming 7.
Western State 12, Colorado College 7.
McPherson (Kan.) 17, Regis 16.

Far West

California 32, Stanford 14.
Oregon State 13, U. C. L. A. 13.
New Mexico 7, Arizona 6.
Texas Mines 34, New Mexico Aggies 0.

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Leading Articles

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WHY ENGLAND IS AT WAR — By M. R. Shapley
British points of view on German responsibility in the present European conflict.

FOR ME: PARCHESI — By Richard Lee Strout
Wars and rumors of wars are forgotten when the family gathers round the board for a slashing game of parchesi.

OFF TO THE ANIMAL FAIR — By Ralph W. Cessna
Chicago's International Livestock Show provides an occasion for a study of the new streamlined farm animals—the marcelled steers, lambs, and porkers that parade for prizes.

SOUNDINGS IN "THE CONTINENTAL SEA" — By Dr. William E. Masterson
Discussion of the new "Zone of Security" outlined by the Declaration of Panama which aims to assure inter-American trade without interference by European belligerents.

CAPE TO HAPPINESS — By Eileen A. Soper
A British artist depicts in story and drawings how London's "small fry" takes to life in the country.

CAN EUROPE UNITE? By Count Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi
The President of the Paneuropean Union favors a federation of states to save the cultural, economic, and political future of Europe.

RIVER, GO WHERE YOU WILL — By L. A. Sloper
An inquiring voyager discovers that engineers have given up trying to change the Mississippi and have settled down to help it do what it wants to do; and "everybody is much happier."

in next Saturday's issue of

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Football Closes This Week End—Baseball Tonight—Toronto Here Tomorrow

Eagles and Crusaders Meet In Season Finale Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The last week of college football in New England has arrived, and just two games are scheduled to be played here this week. The first sees Brown entertaining Rutgers at Providence Thursday in a Thanksgiving Day special, and the second—by far the more important—calls for Boston College and Holy Cross to settle their annual rivalry at Fenway Park on Saturday.

Although Harvard and Tufts joined Northeastern of the local colleges on the sidelines last Saturday, Boston University still finds itself in uniform as it travels to Florida to meet the University of Tampa Friday night. In the only other game involving a New England team this week, Dartmouth will meet Stanford in New York.

To date this season, the five local colleges have played in a total of 38 games, with the record showing 19 victories, 18 losses, and one tie. Boston College, with eight wins and one defeat, possesses the most imposing string, while B. U., with four victories and three losses, ranks second. Harvard comes third with four and four.

Boston College and Holy Cross approach their final games with similar season records, each having lost just one game, and that to a southern school before they had really reached their stride. A week ago the Eagles might not have been given much of a chance against the powerful Crusaders, but on the basis of what they did to Kansas State Saturday, the Eagles will probably enter the game on nearly even terms with their rivals.

Kansas State arrived here with quite a reputation. It had lost to Oklahoma 10-13, but the points they scored were the most scored on the Sooners in two full Conference seasons, and it had held Paul Christman and his Missouri mates to a 9-7 score. Consequently, when B. C. sent the Wildcats back to Kansas on the short end of a 38-7 score, the stock of the Eagles rose considerably. In fact, in certain quarters, whispers of bowl bids for the winner of the game Saturday are beginning to be heard.

The game itself promises to be a sell-out. The two lines are about equal, with both backfields sporting dangerous offenses. The B. C. attack is apt to be a bit more daring in the use of the forward pass, while Holy Cross, although it has in Ronnie Cahill a more than capable passer, relies mostly on tricky running plays. The full Crusader squad, which had an open date over the week end, saw the Eagles defeat Kansas State, and from the seriousness with which they left Fenway Park it may be taken for granted that the Crusaders realize they will have a ball game on their hands next Saturday.

Tufts closed out its season over the week end with its fourth successive victory over its traditional rival Massachusetts State 34-7. From all accounts, the Jumbos played their best game of the year, with Capt. Art Griffin contributing a flawless performance. He scored one touchdown himself, passed to three more, and added four points after touchdown. In all, seven Tufts seniors played in their last game, including Captain Griffin, Ralph Sherry, Ed Nalband, Bruce Russell, Ned Smith, Alfred Della Paolera, and Norman Pare.

The B. U. Terriers are scheduled to leave for Tampa tomorrow night, and practice on a Washington, D. C., gridiron Wednesday. Tonight they will have their annual turkey dinner, presented by Prof. Hilding Carlson of the College of Business Administration. Pres. Daniel L. Marsh, who will be the honor guest, will join the varsity and freshman coaches, and three senior players—Capt. Paul Sullivan, Joe Giannotti, and Ray Needham—at the head table.

Olympics Face Three Contests Across Border

With one victory and one tie in two games over the week end with Valleyfield, last year's Provincial Hockey League champions, the Boston Olympics today prepared to leave for Canada Wednesday for contests with Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, and Lachine during the balance of the week. The trip is the second of three that the locals will make across the border this season.

For the two-game series just concluded with Valleyfield, Coach Hago Harrington switched his lines around and replaced Veteran Ted Frazier in the net with another veteran, Tom Moon. The two teams played to a 4-4 overtime tie Saturday night at the Arena, with Moon contributing several outstanding bits of work. Sunday he played an even better game, blanking the Braves 2-0 for the Olympics' first shutout in two seasons.

Harrington plans three practice sessions this week, one today, one tomorrow evening, and one early Wednesday morning. Junie Stubbs and Gerry Desrosiers, husky defenseman and clever wing respectively, will probably be ready in time to take the trip. Both were forced to miss action last week end.

Ananis Threatens To Head Scorers

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Vito Ananis of Boston College has come up with a threat to give eastern football the novelty of a big-college player leading the season's individual scoring list, but he still has a hard job before he can overtake Sam Hammerstrom of Union.

Ananis, who has scored in six straight games for the Eagles, picked up two touchdowns against Kansas State last Saturday to bring his season's total to 73 points in nine games. He still has one more to play against Holy Cross, a great defensive team, next Saturday.

Hammerstrom finished his season a week ago with 86 points in eight games and a five-point margin over his nearest rival, Bill Sheridan of Clarion (Pa.) Teachers. Sheridan, and all the others except Ananis who have scored 50 points or more this season, are through for the year.

Player, Team Position	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Hammerstrom, Union, fb	8	13	8	0	86
Sheridan, Clarion, hb	7	12	9	0	81
xAnanis, Boston Col, hb	9	12	1	0	73
Willson, West Liberty, hb	10	11	0	0	66
McLean, St. Anselm's, qb	6	10	1	0	61
Shako, Rensselaer, fb	8	10	0	0	60
Kaufman, Slippery R, hb	8	10	0	0	60
Abbruzzi, R. I., hb	8	9	0	0	54
Elkins, Marshall, fb	11	9	0	0	54
Hamilton, Gettysburg, hb	9	9	0	0	54
Morlock, Marshall, hb	11	9	9	2	54
Domina, Norwich, hb	5	7	5	2	53
xOsm'nski, Holy Cross, hb	8	8	0	0	48
Funair, Bucknell, hb	8	8	0	0	48
Firman, Amherst, fb	8	8	0	0	48
Eberle, Swarthmore, hb	7	8	0	0	48
Shoemaker, Gettysb'rg, fb	9	8	0	0	48
Guantl'tt, Westch'ster, hb	9	8	0	0	48
Kearns, E. Stroudsb'rg, hb	8	8	0	0	48
Schillo, Lebanon V, hb	9	7	5	0	47
Hathaway, Cortland, hb	7	7	1	1	45
Burton, Wagner, hb	7	6	8	0	44
xHutch'son, Dartm'th, hb	8	6	7	0	43
McCullough, Cornell, hb	7	7	0	0	42
xTranavitch, Rutgers, hb	8	7	0	0	42
Hunt, Marshall, hb	11	7	0	0	42
Stev'ns, Mt. St. Mary's, hb	8	7	0	0	42
Walk, Lebaron Val., hb	9	7	0	0	42
Colella, Canisius, fb	6	5	2	2	38
Hughes, Drexel, hb	7	6	1	0	37
Groce, Susquehanna, hb	8	6	1	0	37
Sarver, Bluefield, hb	6	6	1	0	37
Stanley, Princeton, e	8	6	0	0	36
Cassiano, Pittsburgh, hb	9	6	0	0	36
xDonelli, Duquesne, hb	8	6	0	0	36
xKrieger, Dartmouth, e	8	6	0	0	36
Pirro, Catholic, fb	9	6	0	0	36
Blood, Amherst, hb	8	6	0	0	36
Stearns, Maine, e	7	6	0	0	36
Williams, Drexel, fb	9	6	0	0	36
Weinberg, St. Joseph's, hb	9	6	0	0	36
Prettyman, La Salle, hb	8	5	6	0	36
Lochetto, La Salle, fb	8	6	0	0	36
xPopelka, Albright, fb	8	6	0	0	36
Stascavage, Scranton, hb	9	6	0	0	36
McConologue, Moravi'n, e	8	6	0	0	36
Rogalla, Scranton, fb	9	4	7	1	34
West, Tufts, hb	8	5	4	0	34
Adkins, Marshall, e	11	4	9	0	33
Laposki, Westminster, hb	8	5	3	0	33
Baker, Cornell, hb	8	5	2	0	32
Lee, Harvard, hb	8	5	1	0	31
Ickes, Penn State, fb	8	5	1	0	31
Smith, Morris Harvey, hb	9	4	7	0	31
Checas, Georgetown, hb	8	5	1	0	31
Dutkowski, Alfred, fb	7	5	1	0	31
Johnson, Middlebury, hb	7	5	1	0	31

xOne game to play.

Huskies Begin Intensive Work For Court Year

Jimmy Dunn's Northeastern varsity basketball squad will start to put on the pressure tonight for its opening game 10 days away.

As was the case last year the Huskies will open with Harvard at Cambridge, so they will have their troubles. It will be the first game in a 17-contest slate that runs until Feb. 22.

Prospects are bright for a stunning first team led by Captain Bob Gurney of Medford. Bob Toucey and Tom Gleason, who played together in high school at Stratford, Conn., and Lou Smith of Berwick, Pa., are the veterans. All four of these men were regulars on the outstanding freshman team of three years ago which won 16 and lost only one.

The only newcomer to the first team will be sophomore Al Pajonas of Hartford, Conn., who was perhaps the leading freshman player of the section last winter. Pajonas scored 196 points in 11 games and was held to less than double figures only in the second contest against Tufts. He should fit into the picture nicely, but the principal problem at Northeastern will be in finding capable reserves.

Trojan Powerhouse Opens a Hole

Wide World

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—A fast, powerful Trojan team overcame all the spirit and fight of Notre Dame's Irish to grind out a 20-12 victory in the climactic intersectional game of the western gridiron season before 56,000 fans here Nov. 25. Photo shows Grenny Landsdell, Southern California's great back, leaping over the goal line for a touchdown early in the first period, as Notre Dame's DeFrance, No. 55, tries in vain to stop him with a tackle from behind. Also visible in the picture are two other Irish players, Thesing, No. 33, and Harvey, No. 70.

Bears Win Southern Loop

By the Associated Press

The Newark Bears were champions of the southern division of the American Professional Football Association today but had a tough contest in front of them before their Dec. 10 clash with the Paterson Panthers, northern loop winners, in the play-offs for the association championship.

The Bears, who clinched their division title by defeating Wilmington Clippers 7 to 0 yesterday, must play the high-riding Jersey City Giants next Sunday at Newark. In Paterson, the same day, the Panthers ought to have easy pickings with the Brooklyn Eagles, who still have to win a game in league play.

The Giants trimmed Paterson, 17 to 2, yesterday at Jersey City while Newark was eliminating Wilmington by a single touchdown scored on an 18-yard pass from Ed Berlinsky to Dick Schweidler.

A game between the Union City Rams and the Brooklyn Eagles at Brooklyn was cancelled.

The standings:

	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst
Southern Division					
Newark	6	1	1	116	64
Wilmington	8	3	1	143	66
Jersey City	6	3	1	141	46
Union City	2	5	2	82	113
Northern Division					
Paterson	7	5	1	145	115
Providence	3	4	0	53	89
Danbury	0	5	1	26	114
Brooklyn	0	6	1	26	125

Results Nov. 26
Jersey City 17, Paterson 2.
Newark 7, Wilmington 0.

Games Next Sunday
Jersey City at Newark; Brooklyn at Paterson; (Paterson and Newark play for title Dec. 10).

Indoor Baseball at Garden

With Mayor Maurice J. Tobin throwing out the first ball, Boston's National Indoor Baseball League season gets under way this evening at the Garden. The local team, managed by Freddy Maguire and coached by "Jumping Joe" Dugan, a pair of former big leaguers, inaugurating its home campaign by playing a double header with Brooklyn.

Many sports celebrities will be sitting around the stadium as the Hub gets its initial look at this new indoor pastime, a game which has spread like wildfire throughout the middle West. Tris Speaker, President of the circuit, will be host at a dinner prior to the game and will add his official touch when the umpire calls, "Play Ball!"

With minor exceptions, indoor baseball is played the same as the outdoor game. The indoor sphere is 12 inches in circumference Smaller playing area necessitates shortening the distance between bases from 90 to 60 feet. The pitcher's box is 41 feet from home plate. One base only is allowed on a wild pitch or passed ball.

The bat must not exceed 34 inches in length. A batter does not take his base when hit by a pitched ball. It merely is counted as a "ball." Pitchers must use the underhand delivery. No base stealer can leave his base until the ball has left the pitcher's hand. Because of the shorter distance between bases, the game is lightning fast.

The new indoor league is composed of eight clubs, each of whom has at least one team in the majors. They are: New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Gabby Street manages St. Louis, Bubbles Hargraves pilots Cincinnati, Moose McCormick leads New York, Otto Miller heads Brooklyn, Bill Wambsganis directs Cleveland and Harry Davis runs Philadelphia.

This opener is scheduled to start at 8:15 o'clock, with prices ranging from 55 cents to $1.10.

Big Leaguers Indoors

Joe Dugan (left) and Freddy Maguire

Dugan, former third baseman of Yankee fame, and Maguire, a second baseman with the old Braves, coach and manage Boston's team in the new indoor baseball league, which has its home opening in the Garden tonight.

Local Scores

Season records of the local college football teams:

Harvard		Tufts	
20 Bates	0	13 Middlebury	2
61 Chicago	0	7 Amherst	26
7 Penn	22	0 Northeastern	0
0 Dartmouth	16	14 Williams	12
6 Princeton	9	7 Brown	54
15 Army	0	6 N. Hampshire	13
46 New Hamp.	0	6 Bowdoin	15
7 Yale	20	34 Mass. State	7
162	67	87	129
Northeastern		**Boston Univ.**	
7 St. Anselm's	36	19 Frank. & M.	7
6 N. Hampshire	15	14 West. Reserve	19
7 Bates	10	13 Upsala	3
0 Tufts	0	6 W. Maryland	0
6 R. I. State	7	0 Manhattan	26
13 Springfield	19	13 Cincinnati	6
13 Upsala	22	0 Boston Col.	19
52	109	65	80
Boston College			
45 Lebanon Val.	0		
20 St. Joseph's	6		
0 Florida	7		
19 Temple	0		
28 St. Anselm's	0		
13 Auburn	7		
20 Detroit	13		
19 Boston Univ.	0		
38 Kansas State	7		
202	40		

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 26

National League

New York Americans 2, Toronto 1.
New York Rangers 2, Boston 2 (overtime tie).
Chicago 4, Detroit 2.

International American

Pittsburgh 3, Indianapolis 0.
Syracuse 1, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 4, New Haven 3.
Providence 8, Hershey 3.

American Association

St. Paul 5, Wichita 0.
St. Louis 8, Omaha 0.

Basketball at Holy Cross

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27 (AP)—Holy Cross will revive basketball as a varsity sport this winter and Edward W. Krause, the Crusaders' football line coach and former All-America cager at Notre Dame, will coach the team.

Director of Athletics Tom McCabe made this announcement last night.

National Indoor Pro Baseball League

Week-end Results

Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 4.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 19, Boston 7.
Boston 11, Brooklyn 6.
New York 16, Boston 7.
Boston 9, New York 1.

American League Soccer

N. Y. Americans 2, St. Mary's Celtics 1.
Brookhattan 1, Brooklyn Hispano 1.
Paterson 1, Philadelphia Passons 1.
Scots-Americans 5, Baltimore Americans 2.
Baltimore S. C. 2, Kearny (N. J.) Irish-Americans 1.

Sports Around the Hub

Bowl Invitations Out Soon

To the Harvard or Yale partisan, any football game from this day on is an anti-climax. To a number of other colleges, however, the season has yet to reach its height. The Boston College-Holy Cross battle, for instance, offers a situation where much more than ancient honor is threatened. An impressive victory for either side could bring a prominent bowl invitation, and it is understood that ears at Worcester and Newton are willing to listen. Although both the Eagles and Purple are once beaten, it is recalled that Carnegie Tech, a Sugar Bowl participant last year, had also absorbed a setback before being invited.

Because of their impressive triumph over Kansas State, the Eagles have attracted considerable attention of late and should take the field at Fenway Park Saturday with an even chance of stopping the powerful Purple. With Cornell definitely off the bowl list, despite its brilliant record, the teams meeting in the Back Bay this week end loom as the most likely eastern choices for bowl journeys to the South.

* * *

One who is not too familiar with the gridiron families at Harvard and Yale, and even less interested in their welfare, went away from the ivy-covered stadium Saturday wondering what a real football team would have done to either side.

* * *

These Ranger-Bruin hockey struggles are always worth the price of admission. The Rangers, who annually seem to produce the greatest skaters in the N. H. L., play the open style of hockey which appears to the spectator. And there is an odd angle to these colorful duels. From the press box it appears as if the Rangers control the puck 60 per cent of the time, out-skate the Bruins at both ends of the ice and generally outplay them in every department, but the records prove that the B's have won more often than they have lost.

* * *

On the sidelines watching last night's Bruin-Ranger contest was one of the great defensemen of pro hockey history—Fred Hitchman. On the ice, dominating the Boston play, was a man who played beside him for several years—Eddie Shore. Hitchman, battle-scarred veteran retired and almost forgotten; Shore, who although in a position that calls for heavy bodily contact, is still No. 1 in the league.

* * *

The Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch, will conduct another Track and Field School this winter. The first meeting is booked for Friday evening. The school, as last winter, is conducted to stimulate interest in track and field events, and also to present the fundamentals to young athletes and coaches. E. R.

Eastern Teams

NEW YORK (AP)—Records of eastern college football teams, including Saturday's games:

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst.
Slippery Rock	8	0	0	202	20
Cornell	8	0	0	197	52
*Duquesne	8	0	0	142	33
New Britain	6	0	0	163	12
Union	7	0	1	197	49
*Rutgers	7	0	1	146	57
Georgetown	7	0	1	108	22
Scranton	7	0	2	159	40
Swarthmore	6	0	1	140	36
Bergen Junior	3	0	3	73	32
Catholic	8	1	0	229	73
*Boston College	8	1	0	202	40
*Holy Cross	7	1	0	176	33
Princeton	7	1	0	132	65
Penn State	5	1	2	114	77
Villanova	6	2	0	109	58
*Fordham	5	2	0	106	41
*Dartmouth	5	2	1	151	59
*New York Univ.	5	3	0	98	67
*Army	3	2	2	106	95
*Geo. Washington	4	3	0	65	53
*Brown	4	3	1	175	91
Pittsburgh	5	4	0	119	98
Syracuse	3	2	2	63	92
Pennsylvania	4	4	0	70	98
Harvard	4	4	0	162	67
Manhattan	4	4	0	71	85
Lafayette	4	5	0	127	67
Yale	3	4	1	78	122
Bucknell	3	5	0	88	63
Carnegie	3	5	0	75	62
Columbia	2	4	2	72	88
Lehigh	3	6	0	120	161
*Navy	2	5	1	78	107
*West Virginia	2	5	1	70	81
Colgate	2	5	1	66	92
Temple	2	7	0	51	96

*-One game remaining to play.

Western Conference

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Final standing of the Western Conference football race:

Team	W	L	T	Pts	O.P.
Ohio State	5	1	0	156	41
Iowa	4	1	1	82	85
Purdue	2	1	2	30	30
Michigan	3	2	0	147	57
Northwestern	3	2	1	47	37
Illinois	3	3	0	75	48
Minnesota	2	3	1	92	76
Indiana	2	3	0	56	69
Wisconsin	0	5	1	33	83
Chicago	0	3	0	0	192

(Tie games do not count in the standings.)

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Atlantic City 8, Washington 3.
N. Y. Rovers 10, Washington 5.
River Vale 4, Baltimore 2.

The eastern half of the Western International League holds three consecutive victories over western halfers in all-star baseball games.

Eddie Shore Will Not Play For Bruins Against Leafs

Come what may, Eddie Shore will not be in the Bruin line-up tomorrow night.

The Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League leaders, are the opponents for the Bruins and the assignment looks a little heavy at the moment. After last night's hectic tie with Rangers, in which Mr. Shore assisted on the first Boston goal and scored the second, he made the statement that he would not be here for tomorrow night's game.

Shore was dressing and surrounded by admirers and interviewers and would not elaborate. It is evident that he is not in accord with the idea that his Springfield interests should be secondary to the Bruins winning or losing hockey games.

Agreement With Shore

The Bruins management has an agreement with Shore whereby he is to play home games here after Dec. 15 and others if an emergency occurs. The loss of Jack Crawford was termed an emergency by Art Ross and Shore has played three games here, the Bruins winning one, losing one, and tying one.

The big fellow wants an unconditional release so that he can devote full time to the Springfield rink and play for his Springfield Indians. The Bruins have refused this and state that they will stick to the agreement which will not permit Shore to play for Springfield this season.

If the breach widens it is possible that the Bruins will clamp down a suspension on Shore and that would prevent his ever playing for Springfield. All told the situation is a mess; but typical of the way hockey is conducted. With Shore in the Boston line-up it is difficult to see them going far without him. A better answer would be to give the team a real trial without Shore for a while and let the other players see what they can do.

Ross on Bench Again?

Manager Art Ross sat in Box 1 for the first period, and in the second row behind the Bruin bench in the second period. . . . He is getting closer to resuming his seat on the bench all the time. . . . While Ross is high strung during the progress of the team Lester Patrick, who has surrendered the bench duties to Frankie Boucher, sat in Box 28 and appeared calm about the whole thing.

* * *

After the game Lester admitted that the new men he has acquired to replace Cecil Dillon, George Allen and Bill Carse, are not up to standard, but he explained the changes logically . . . "We could not pass up the cash offer from Chicago for Carse and Allen and I might have made a mistake on Dillon. He reported way over weight a couple of years and I warned him. This year he reported to Detroit at a normal weight and in good condition and is playing good mockey."

* * *

Rangers have a unique road record in that they have played five, won 1 and tied 4. . . . At home the club has lost three games. . . . Rangers, through their speed and stickhandling, keep possession of the puck at least 60 per cent of the time against the Bruins. . . . Their passing game in center ice helps to pile up that percentage.

W. M.

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The Home Forum

Irish Regatta

A HEAVY THUNDERSTORM, from six o'clock in the morning onward, dashed the hopes of the Cape Clear villagers. They turned over in bed, determined to get an extra allowance of sleep if the weather was going to disappoint them.

We ourselves dressed reluctantly. It was too heavy a shower to risk walking to the harbor for the morning swim; one could just as well stand outside the front door and have it plain. But, without the salt tang, it did not seem worth while.

Consoling ourselves with the thought that it was this sort of weather that gave charm and character to western Ireland, and built up the native philosophy of opportunism, procrastination, and insouciance, we discussed the unfailing bacon and eggs which Irish hostesses seem to think English people cannot start the day without. The regatta would have to be postponed.

* * *

Then suddenly it cleared. At ten o'clock the sun was brilliant, the sea a pool of the milkiest blue. The wind rapidly died, to the disappointment of those who had planned to sail the eight miles to the regatta and who had calculated that morning on its postponement. It was now a question whether or not they could make it in time for the races.

The village colleens—bless their hearts, they earned little enough in their homes, slaving at the dairying and in the house—had saved hard for the great event of their year. Two shillings would be needed right away for the fare across the bight, as a first call on their little purses, unless one had a brother or friend in the fishing fleet in whose boat one could beg a place.

We crammed into the motorboat with some thirty others. She was twenty feet long, but half of this was occupied by the engine under a clumsy housing arrangement forward. The four life belts were, I suppose, part of the Irish Board of Trade Regulations, as was the insecurely cooped air-tank lashed to the foredeck. But no one cared. Anyway, it was smooth, just the slightest roll outside the haven to remind you that you were in the open Atlantic.

We took in tow one of the becalmed sailing boats and picked up others as we went along. The colleens presently threw over gossip for the native songs. Very sweet, wild, and rather mournful were those ditties in purest Irish.

* * *

A bellow of welcome greeted our convoy when, at last, we glided into the embayed harbor of Schull. With difficulty we fought for a foothold on the quay, elbowing through dense crowds, hot and smiling. Excitement over the fair had seized everyone, from the urchin with his grimy hand tightly closed upon pennies in a tattered pocket, to the bemonocled local big-wig "down with a motor-cruiser for the August hol's, don't you know."

Stalls leaned for support against the seawall of the quay, and here cheapjacks were doing their best to earn honest or dishonest pennies, before the races distracted attention. Sticky-looking sweets and luridly colored buns and fair-day cakes filled the provender stalls. The gypsies were rapidly persuading the young sweethearts and, with a gleam of warning in their sloe eyes, insisting upon their palms being crossed with silver in return for a glimpse into the future. We were trapped by the itinerant photographer who, for sixpence, proved to us (by means of a very passable backed negative) in a few seconds that we were just as comical looking as the rest of the crowd.

* * *

Then the band came marching down, green uniforms unbuttoned to the sun, and a note of boyish triumph in their sweating trumpets. When the first gun went off, there was a wholesale surging to the already filled quay.

One of our boats, a typical thirty-foot smack with main and topsails, spinnaker and jib, won the first race, and set up a shout of "Our village for ever!" We found ourselves—mere birds of passage—shouting, too.

Sailing and rowing events, and then swimming contests. The titbits were left to the end—the greasy pole and the gander race. The greasy pole was "planked" from the race-committee's motor-ketch. A feather on a twig was put at its end—the prizewinner was he who could *walk* upright to it and pluck it. Many attempted but only one succeeded, after the quay had rocked with the laughter raised by the failures.

* * *

Snow-White, the poor gander, did not care about the proceedings when his turn came. He flopped badly when thrown forth; probably he had been tied up too long in the sack. Halloed on, he began to paddle with ruffled dignity toward America. The whistle went. Twenty-five persons dived from the Committee boat, which rocked violently from the double shock of being lightened and then the backwash of the combined plunge.

Snow-White now churned up his twin-screws in earnest. His hisses of alarm were drowned in screams of laughter, as the first powerful swimmer came up with him and put him at bay. Round number one went to the gander for a mighty lunge with his orange bill. The second player closing in, the first swimmer in desperation put his head down and, intercepting his rival, torpedoed Snow-White below the water line. He missed narrowly, but managed to throw a grapnel aboard—a sun-browned arm into the upreared, outraged plumage of the gander.

* * *

Last impressions were of the roisterous merriment in Schull streets: the slow progress down to the boats waiting in the patient starlight; the long punch home under a sickle moon, to the soft lilt of the drowsy revelers.

The moon vanished behind the high velvet mass of the home cliffs and, almost in full darkness, we trusted our shadow-hidden helmsman to bring us through the gap in the rocks into the village haven, to a chantey, the words of which I made out to be:

"Rolling home, rolling home,
Rolling home to land we hold dear,
Rolling home, rolling home,
Rolling home to dear old Cape Clear."

R. M. LOCKLEY

Photograph by Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

COURTYARD OF THE TEMPLE AT LUXOR

THE TEMPLE AT LUXOR was one of the two great structures of the eighteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt. It was in keeping with the purpose of the New Kingdom to dedicate its best architectural energies to erecting temples rather than pyramids. Here we may see what exists today of the great court of the ancient Temple of Amenophis III. Enough remains to show its magnitude and grandeur.

While views of the colonnaded court are often reproduced, rarely do we see a photograph in which the architectural relics are shown with the palm trees growing near by. The conjunction is of special interest because the shapes of the columns and capitals were derived from local plant forms.

The papyrus plant inspired the Egyptian architect. The column follows the idea of a cluster of papyrus stalks bound together, while the capital consists of a cluster of buds. Of course, the contours have been modified and controlled so that they harmonize with the architectural design. The material, too, has held the carver's hand in restraint. Sometimes the bell-shaped contours of the open papyrus blossom were followed in the capital.

Thus we may observe how the artist turns to nature for source material, and then adjusts it to suit his peculiar needs. Corinthian capitals simulated the acanthus, and in medieval times capitals took their ornament from a number of flower and leaf forms. Never, however, were the contours brought into such perfect harmonization with the monumental lines of construction as they were in this Temple of Amenophis at Luxor.

The Chestnut Man

Again a welcome fragrance fills the street;
The chestnut vendor with his little cart
Stands on the corner in the traffic's beat,
Waking a warm remembrance in the heart.

Here in the city where we scarcely know
The seasons' passing he brings back again
A smell of bonfires, faces all aglow,
And rainbow leaves along a windswept lane.

Pausing, we watch him with a gentle eye—
Envoy of autumn to the metropolis.
It is not often that a dime will buy
Roast chestnuts, and a memory like this!

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

Disraeli Was Charmed By Constantinople

AT THE END of November the wanderers dropped anchor in the Piraeus, before the monuments of that genius which is the antithesis of Hebraism, and yet has ever been a potent temptation to it. At first sight, Athens, with its marble brows bathed in the violet gloaming, enraptured Disraeli; but when he entered the roofless town, and ascended to the newly wounded Parthenon, his race prevailed in him. In art the Greeks were but the children of the Egyptians; they might have the secret of grace, but to the older folk belonged the mysteries of imagination. From the day of his visit to the Acropolis, Hellenism would haunt his fancy, but only as a dream of eternal youth, a playground of the spirit. . . .

But Athens passed out of mind at the first glimpse of Constantinople. Here all was enchantment—the city itself, "a gay and confused vision of red buildings, and dark green cypress groves, hooded domes and millions of minarets," and the Bosphorus, sparkling on the wooded European slopes, through which the Roman aqueduct threads its grey arches, with mosques and terraces and gilt pavilions, sublime and sombre on the Asiatic shore, where eagles circle round the Giant's Grave. Everywhere colour glowed on land and on the waters, over which scudded painted boats more joyous than gondolas. Most intriguing of all was the vast bazaar, a labyrinth of arcades, heaped with the products of the empire "from diamonds to dates."—From "Disraeli," by D. L. MURRAY. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Textile Day in The Zagreb Market

WEDNESDAY IS THE special market day when travelers rejoice, for on this day the already generous valleys of Croatia seem to yield their rarest treasures in greater quantity. More especially, Wednesday is textile day. The textiles are the rarity and the excitement for the foreigners who long to carry away with them some living bit of the Balkans.

There are tables laden with hand-woven yardage of even, durable textures in patterns of pure artistry, to be used for curtains, towels, and dresses. Then there are bits of embroidery which have been worked in the fields while the sheep were being herded, or worked indoors by the gray light of bitter winters. The fingers that have sown seeds in the ancestral furrows and carded wool in the traditional manner are again as faithful when they work embroidered or woven patterns. . . . The forms which grew out of life, the colors which were found in nature, and the symbols of family events are woven again and again with intimate meaning into the clothing of the peasants. . . .

There are also those few hucksters who have brought with them thickly woven bags from those isolated poor villages in Serbia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia, where the human back with the woven bag upon it is the porter of everyday commerce. The bags are in beautifully subdued colors, softened by sun and rain and constant use. Neither color nor pattern has been touched by cheapening contact with commercial goods. Neither has the hand nor the eye of the maker known the feel or the sight of a commercial thing. The handiwork has been woven in some hut or stone dwelling in rough mountains by women whose conception of the Zagreb market is that of a pageant of unbelievable splendor and magic known only by hearsay.—From "Portrait of a People," by DOROTHEA ORR. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

Spiritual Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORLD TODAY seems to be more or less gripped by the belief and fear that material force can overthrow national and international peace, and that mankind is powerless to resist evil. Human will, as expressed in arms, munitions, and man-power, is believed to constitute force and embody power. Christian Science, a practical religion of Love, has come to free mankind from turmoil, fear, and suspicion, with its comforting teaching that the only real power is of God, and is therefore good; that infinite good admits no opposite or opposition.

The multiplication table has no actual opposite, nor is there any opposition to the arithmetical truths expressed in that table. There may be many mistaken beliefs about it, as for instance that three times three is ten, eight, or fifteen, but since those beliefs have no power to enforce themselves they are not feared. The truth that three times three is nine enforces itself because it is true. We are never fearful that a time will come when, because many may be misguided into believing three times three is ten, such a mistaken concept will prevail. That which claims to be an opposite to true fact is never anything more than a suppositional belief, and a mistaken belief has no power to put itself into effect.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 225), "The history of our country, like all history, illustrates the might of Mind, and shows human power to be proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking." Since it is true, that human power is "proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking," it follows that any false sense based on greed, self-love, intense nationalism, hatred, resentment, or vengeance actually has no power, for it does not embody right thinking. Right thinking or knowing comes from divine Mind; it includes unselfishness, kindness, compassion, universal love, and tender consideration for all; and such knowing reflects infinite and eternal power.

Now, how are we as Christian Scientists and as citizens of the world to help the nations find the right solution to world problems? By individual "embodiment of right thinking." Whatever appears as a discordant condition must first be cast out of individual consciousness before it can be eradicated from world conditions. Our privilege, then, is to affirm the truth about God's creation; to understand and realize that the perfection, harmony, orderliness, beauty, and peace of His universe, including man, have never been hidden from spiritual sight, but are ever-present facts to be experienced here and now. We need to heal ourselves of the belief that there is anything wrong with God's universe, and as this is done individually we shall find the world proportionately responding to our spiritualized thinking. In order to have peace established among men, we need only to see that which is already true—God's creation expressing the unity of the one Mind, Principle, Soul, Life, in love, spontaneity, joyousness, and infinite, harmonious activity.

Jesus said (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, . . . ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Therefore, it is not human maneuvering, greedy striving, human will, ruthless ambition, or war that makes men free; rather is it knowing the truth—the truth that God created all, and that man, who expresses His infinite nature, manifests abundant good, perfect character, and health. And the gaining of this truth is a spiritually mental process, accomplished through affirming and realizing the goodness and presence of God's universe, and denying the mortal dream or delusion of discord. This freedom is available to all, for all can learn to think rightly through the Science of Mind.

True power is never on the side of mortal mind, but always on the side of good. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 72), "God, good, being ever present, it follows in divine logic that evil, the suppositional opposite of good, is never present." Note that she does not say evil is an actual opposite of good, but that it is "the suppositional opposite of good." And again she says (*ibid.*, p. 103): "The maximum of good is the infinite God and His idea, the All-in-all. Evil is a suppositional lie." Let us, therefore, refuse to be disturbed or made fearful over that which is a "suppositional lie," for it has no power, and it cannot operate as consciousness or through consciousness, individual, national, or international. All power is of God, and each individual reflects this omnipotence in right ideas. There is nothing to oppose or resist divine power, for in the allness of God, good, there is no place for evil to be expressed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

גיסטיגע מאכט

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבן: נשמהדיגעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטעז סיינס

אין דער איצטיגער צייט זעהט זיך אויס די וועלט צוריקגעהאלטן פון דער פורכט אז מאטעריעלע קראפט קען איבערוואלטיגען אינטערנאציאנאלן פרידען. און אז די מאכט פון מענשליכער וועלע, אין פארם פון מיליטער, מוניציעס, און מענשן-קראפט, איז גלויבען אין מורא. אז די מאטעריעלע קראפט קען חרוב מאכען דעם גאנצען פלאן פון גאטס שעפונג. אין דעם ארטיקעל ווערט דערקלערט אז דאס איז נישט אזוי. גאט איז גוט, אלמעכטיג, אומענדליך, אומענדליך גוט, אומענדליך ליבעדיג, אומענדליך ווייז, אומענדליך מעכטיג, אומענדליך הייליג. גאט איז דאס גאנצע גוטע וואס עקזיסטירט. גאט איז דאס גאנצע וואס איז ווירקליך. גאט איז דאס גאנצע וואס איז ווירקליך. גאט איז דאס גאנצע וואס איז ווירקליך

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1939

Go Graphic, Dramatize, Magnificate

That's what the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce wants in reports of public officials.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

City, town and committee reports in the past have made pretty dull reading, so the Vermont Chamber of Commerce recently decided to do something about it. In the sound belief that citizens in a democracy should be able to learn, easily, rapidly and pleasantly what has become of their money, the Chamber sent a memorandum to other states asking for "Suggested Specifications for a Modernized State Highway Report." Gist of the suggestions were four injunctions: Go Graphic; See in the Large; Magnificate Benefits; Dramatize! Dramatize! "Magnificate," a new word coined by James P. Taylor, secretary of the Chamber, means "to give an honorable, impressive, imposing presentation"—but not "magnifying."

* * *

America may some day learn to use products of the ocean more than it does today. Oceanographers say the United States has a great deal to learn from Japan in this respect. Acre for acre, they claim the ocean is far more productive of plant and animal life than the land. Japan, according to latest figures, harvests nearly one-third of its natural resources from the sea. Sardines, for example, are a big crop not only for food but for fertilizer. "With more than 20 per cent of our tillable land already permanently destroyed by erosion and faulty farm practices, and with the menace of drought plus increasing population, it may be absolutely necessary for us to take advantage of our marine resources, do more to protect them, and to develop them," say prominent ocean scientists.

* * *

Æ. (George Russell) once declared that if every writer had to be his own printer and publisher, the standard of literature would rise. There would be a premium on words. The suggestion, of course, is not practicable, because only the relatively few can afford to make writing a leisure time activity. Two Wheaton College women, Louise S. G. Perry and Katherine Burton, have succeeded in doing so, however, with commendable results. They have produced a number of books which they have set up and printed by hand, among them one on Columba by Miss Burton, containing a fragment of verse attributed to Columba, and another an essay by Æ., reprinted by permission of Macmillan Company. The books are beautifully executed in English hand-made paper and are likely to inspire others to take up this idea as a spare-time activity.

* * *

The question, "Why are you taking a shipment of bombs to the Antarctic?" caused many an eye to look up in surprise last week as Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his men prepared to take off for South Polar regions. The answer was a grin and a request to fetch one of the "bombs" out of the hold. Examined, it was found that the bomb was loaded with a large quantity of carbon black powder, the stuff that makes black paint black and gives long wear to automobile tires. It is planned to carry the black powder bombs on aerial survey flights, then every few miles just prior to taking a photograph the planes will release a powder bomb which makes a big black splotch on the snow. When the photographs of the barren wastes are then developed the black spots on the pictures will provide an accurate and quick metnod of piecing them together to form the aerial map.

* * *

Now is the time to begin feeding wild birds, Harry George Higbee, staff naturalist of the WPA-M. D. C. Recreation Project, reminds nature lovers this week. Chickadees, nuthatches and woodpeckers, which become accustomed to feeding stations early, will go on visiting them all through the winter months, he says. At his own feed trays at Hill Top Haven, high on Moose Hill, in Sharon, there's refreshment for feathered visitors all the year round, incidentally. Mr. Higbee recommends the hanging up of beef suet in wire containers to attract birds of other than the "seed-eating" families which always enjoy bread crumbs, mixed seeds, doughnuts, and peanut butter.

* * *

There really was a John Bull, and he was an accomplished musician, a composer, organist, and a performer on the harpsichord, clavichord, spinet, and virginal, Miss Margaret Anderton told the first of her participators' piano lecture classes recently. (Miss Anderton is a New York University music lecturer, and she is speaking here under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension). Perhaps, then, John Bull is symbolic, not only of the British in general, but of the music-loving English in particular.

Railroad 'Bear' Story: Can New Haven Let Go?

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New Haven Railroad today appeared to be in the unenviable position of having a bear by the tail.

It is uncomfortable hanging on to the Old Colony Railroad, especially now that a Federal District Court over the week end has awarded it nearly $40,000,000 in damages against the New Haven, but it might be much worse to let it go.

The Old Colony, whose 500 miles of track serve the Massachusetts area southeast of Boston, is pictured as the largest drain on dwindling New Haven revenues. Consequently, the New Haven apparently would prefer to drop the Old Colony and write it off as a loss.

But the Old Colony happens to own the lease on the Boston and Providence line, and what would the New Haven be without that link between Boston and Providence? There's your New Haven Railroad, and there's you bear.

Profit and Loss

The New Haven as it stands today is an amalgamation of many old roads. Some are profitable, some are not.

High on the list of those reputed to be in the red is the Old Colony. In 1893 when the New Haven took a 99-year lease on it, the Old Colony was a very valuable property. Its commuting service fingered into all the populous South Shore, necessitating South Station, which, when built, was the largest structure of its kind on the world.

To many familiar with the South Shore and Cape Cod it would seem that the area had progressed economically, and otherwise, considerably in the years since the New Haven took a lease on the Old Colony.

The Court's Version

But to Federal District Judge Carroll C. Hincks of New Haven, under whose jurisdiction comes the New Haven's reorganization under Section 77B of the Federal bankruptcy laws, this area, at least so far as the railroad is concerned, has for 20 years "been declining, not only in comparison with the United States as a whole but in comparison with contiguous territory."

Judge Hincks, who, of course, has given the Old Colony system the most searching study, characterizes the passenger traffic as "admittedly desperate."

The decision which drew those comments resulted from the Old Colony's suit against the New Haven for damages resulting from the New Haven's termination in 1936 of that aforementioned 99-year lease. When the lease was negotiated, the New Haven promised to pay the Old Colony $2,500,000 a year rental. Soon after the New Haven filed its petition for reorganization in 1936 its trustees in bankruptcy disaffirmed the lease.

$40,000,000 in Damages

The Old Colony then sued for damages for the unexpired lease, which would have run until 1992. Judge Hincks has now fixed these damages at $39,339,161.

But the picture is not quite so simple as that.

Since 1936 the New Haven has been operating the Old Colony just the same as before, but keeping careful track of the losses. Last May this same Judge Hincks awarded the New Haven $11,367,000 against the Old Colony. This sum represented losses incurred by the New Haven in its operation of the Old Colony from the time of disaffirmation of the lease until September, 1937. Presumably, the New Haven will press for further reimbursement for the period since September, 1937, so in time the claims may balance.

This court background serves to give the layman interested in the South Shore transportation problem—and it should be remembered that termination or serious curtailment of service to Boston's most populous commuting district would cause immense economic repercussions—a fairly comprehensive view of what is going on in a dozen law offices, financial houses and other places where an attempt is being made to unravel the tangled skein of New Haven operations.

Many Problems Involved

The dominant fact seems to be that the New Haven management and the Federal District Court has little hope for profitable operation of the Old Colony system. They would like to curtail it so far as possible in order to minimize losses. But they do not wish to entirely relinquish it, because the Old Colony property includes a 99-year lease, negotiated in 1888, on the Boston and Providence line.

If there is a joker in this play it may be the fact that the New Haven has figured out an alternative route to Providence; but it is believed this would cost several million dollars to develop and would entail more curves and grades than the present route. It might cause more passenger traffic to go to New York via the Boston & Albany, Springfield, Hartford route.

Not to throw any more confusion over the scene, but simply to keep the record straight, it should be remembered that over and above its connection with the Old Colony by lease, the New Haven actually owns a little bit more than half the Old Colony's common stock.

Complex Organizations

Thus, while lawyers for various bondholder groups sue one another as if they represented clearly defined factions, the fact is that various parts are all elements of one organism. The New Haven itself can hardly be considered an entity. Reputedly, it is controlled to a degree by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There are some, Massachusetts' Attorney General Edward A. Pecce among them, who insist it is this complex capital structure, with consequent over-capitalization, that is chiefly to blame for the New Haven's plight. Too much money, they say, has to go for interest.

They believe that if the road could be started fresh from scratch that it would show a profit on a reasonable investment. This is the problem, of course, that must eventually be worked out in the reorganization.

Repair Work in Hurricane Under Fire in State Audit

(Continued from Page 1)

moval of James G. Reardon as State Commissioner of Education was the charge that hurricane expenditures in his department were not confined to hurricane damage repairs.

Nearly a year ago, Attorney General Paul A. Dever conducted a hearing on the Foster contracts which Mr. Dean stoutly defended and for which he assumed full responsibility. After that hearing the rate was reduced from the cost plus 20 per cent basis to cost plus 10 per cent.

Plan to Resign Denied

Mr. Dean, when told of a report circulating around the State House that he would resign as a result of the Wood report, said: "That is the farthest thing from my mind. There is nothing in that report that would make me resign."

Meanwhile, Mr. Wood, discussing the report, said: "The report is like an iceberg with one-tenth showing above the surface and nine-tenths remaining below the surface."

Payments Held Up

Early in 1939 Governor Saltonstall ordered $125,000 due the company held up pending an investigation. The company has filed suit for recovery.

Auditor Wood recommended that the work done under the Boston contract "be examined and reviewed in detail by competent engineers to determine the character and extent of the work done beyond the scope of the appropriating act."

Implying the Foster costs were excessive the Auditor pointed out that the gross cost an acre for clearing and logging 20 acres at Mt. Grace under the Foster contract was $2,081.71, as compared to $37.04 at Mt. Toby under control of the Massachusetts State College. The terrain and type of timber in the two sectors is comparable, the report stated.

Wage Scale Differed

The Auditor also pointed out that considerable difference prevailed between the pay of Foster Company employees and State workers performing similar duties. The Foster Company's salaries were two and three times higher for the supervisory force than the State rates.

The Auditor's report referred repeatedly to the failure of the department to make adequate checks of the Foster accounts.

"Expenditures under this contract amounting to $713,573.60," the report read, "were approved by the Commissioner of Conservation, almost without exception with no verification either from the Forest Supervisor in charge or from any member of his office staff. . . .

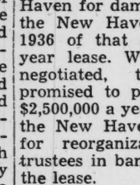
"A check of the bills of the Foster Company against such Forest Supervisors' reports as are still available discloses wide unexplained differences."

The Auditor reported that in one case the Foster Company cost was $95,000 to $100,000 on work which a Forest supervisor said could have been done for $40,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy without much change in temperature tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; moderate northwesterly winds.



All New England Except Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; warmer in central portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds and overcast to broken clouds tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	36	New Orleans	45	45
Chicago	29	29	New York	38	36
Denver	20	16	Norfolk	37	35
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	39	36
Kansas City	26	26	St. Louis	28	27
Los Angeles	53	53	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	56	54	Washington	37	30
Minneapolis	19	18			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 27.
B—Minimum, Nov. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:38 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 6:42 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:44 p. m.

You Are Invited to Attend

By a Staff Photographer

New England States Fair at Mechanics Building, Boston

Top—Hood's horses enjoy a snack. Inset—Miss Betty Yeremian palms a baby chick. Bottom—Miss Wanda Kotak in a Wiggins' Cub plane, with Benjamin L. Young at the "prop."

New England Also Has an Exposition

Doors swung open this afternoon at Mechanics Building for the New England States Fair and Exposition. The show this year runs to motors. In both halls the new automobiles hold the center of the stage, all sizes, types and makes, with two airplanes thrown in for good measure, some motorcycles, and a representative collection of trailers. The exposition is on wheels. It will run through Sunday.

In the hall nearest the main entry, Lever Brothers' display is the first to catch visitors. Schult trailers hold the left side and on the right is an elaborate educational exhibit on fire prevention and fire control by the City of Boston Fire Department. This exhibit is one of the best in the show, telling the story of destruction in four letters—F-I-R-E.

A hear-your-own-voice set-up features the New England Telephone and Telegraph display. Another of the larger exhibits in this room is the ready-for-planting tree display of the Bay State Nurseries. Pontiacs, Fords, Studebakers and Bantams are in this section, with a yellow Cub plane from Wiggins Airways, Inc., as companion piece to an Inter-City Airlines Stinson in the Main Hall.

The Main Hall this year is festive with captive balloons at the ceiling and fresh dark and light blue panels alternating with white with strands of silver leaves, along the balcony. The setting for the stage show is the entrance to an Egyptian temple. The stage show will bring on a swing band and a revue, with vaudeville acts twice daily.

Lamson and Hubbard have taken over one side under the balcony for a wintry backdrop against which to display fur-bearing animals and manikins wearing the latest styles in fur coats. Out in the center of the floor is the Inter-City Lines plane and nearby are some more Studebakers and a complete line of the new Oldsmobiles. The crowd has taken to the stripped chassis showing the operation of the new Hydro-Matic drive. Alongside the car is all the customary gear parts of the standard clutch.

In this room a "bride's cottage," done by the C. E. Osgood Company, shows interior furnishings and decorations—a modern home beautiful.

In the basement H. P. Hood and Sons have an exhibit of six Guernseys and some Guernsey calves, horses and trucks and machines used in the processing of milk, and the Weber Duck Farm has a large entry of white ducks and chickens.

On the balcony an Indian village has been set up. A marionette show, a children's circus, and a toyland has been arranged for young visitors.

New Kindergarten Dedicated to Peace

Dedicating a model kindergarten center in Roxbury yesterday, Miss Lucy Wheelock, founder of the Wheelock School of Boston, looked forward to the day "when we have trained our children to live in brotherhood."

When that dream is realized, said Miss Wheelock, a long step toward establishing world peace will have been taken.

Miss Wheelock, long a figure in the educational world, dedicated the Lucy Wheelock Child Center, given by alumnae of the Wheelock School. It is a model kindergarten center.

Miss Wheelock declared that her ideal of a fine kindergarten center had been surpassed by the present structure. "This is the kind of place," she said, "we believe is vital to good citizenship. . . . My dream is one of peace and that dream will come true when we have trained our children to live in brotherhood."

New Haven Hears Disbarment Trial

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27 (AP)—Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks ordered disbarment proceedings brought against Abraham S. Weissman today, after the New Haven lawyer pleaded nolo contendere to two counts of having attempted to defraud the Government of income tax payments in 1933.

A hearing on the disbarment action started immediately, and pending its completion Judge Hincks deferred sentence in the income tax case. Meyer E. Bailey, New Haven accountant who was accused of conspiring with Attorney Weissman to evade payment of part of the latter's 1933 income tax, also entered a plea of nolo contendere.

Mr. Weissman and Mr. Bailey were indicted several months ago by a federal grand jury which had considered evidence presented by John T. Cahill of New York, Special Assistant to the Attorney General assigned to an investigation of the judiciary. Mr. Cahill and a corps of assistants came here from New York today for the income tax case, but when Mr. Weissman and Mr. Bailey suddenly changed their not guilty pleas left the disbarment proceedings to United States Attorney Robert P. Butler.

Scrubwomen's Bribes Charged Against Dowd

By returning new indictments accusing former Sheriff John F. Dowd of accepting bribes from four $18-a-week scrubwomen and seven other County employees, the Suffolk County Grand Jury today brought to $36,000 the total of bribes it has laid to the fugitive ex-Sheriff.

Mr. Dowd is being sought by police of four states as a result of previous indictments on similar charges which followed his resignation a few hours before he was scheduled to face removal proceedings brought by the Boston Bar Association.

The jurors asserted, in a presentment given to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, that Mr. Dowd had demanded sums varying from $150 to $200 from the four scrubwomen under penalty of possible dismissal from their positions. In each case, the jurors added, the women paid the money rather than lose their jobs.

The indictments declared Margaret Berry and Margaret Curran each paid $200 to keep their positions, and that Vera Solway and Matilda Smith, who for some reason were given reduced rates, paid $150 each.

The bribes allegedly obtained from the seven others named today ranged from $200 from a janitor, Joseph J. Powers, who sought a better post but didn't get it, to $2,000 from a jail officer, Albert Kramer, who wished to be named a court officer but wasn't.

Incidentally, Mr. Kramer is the man who declares he saw Mr. Dowd actually counting the bribe money a few minutes after he had paid it to an intermediary to be given to the then Sheriff.

By returning the new indictments today, the Grand Jury added $6,900 to the previous total of bribes which it claims the ex-Sheriff solicited and accepted from employees of the County Jail and Courthouse. This brings the total of employees thus testifying to 60 and the total of alleged bribes to $36,000.

The growing size of the graft total, as charged by the Grand Jury, amazed Courthouse observers, but officials of the District Attorney's office said the amount would be much larger before they are through. There were 326 employees under Mr. Dowd's authority, and many have not yet told their stories to the Grand Jury.

Prosecuting officials estimate the grand total of alleged bribery probably will be between $60,000 and $90,000.

In addition to those already named, the following were stated by the Grand Jury today to have paid bribes to Mr. Dowd through go-betweens: Edward V. Handweirk, $1,500; Bernard Hurley, $1,000; James Driscoll, $500, and Hugh McGovern, $500.

Meanwhile, District Attorney William J. Foley was interviewing other scrubwomen and sending them in to the jurors, and questioning persons who might throw light upon the purchase of 48 water-coolers by the ex-Sheriff, many of which are reported missing.

Open Superior Court Judgeship Brings Speculation Into Play

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Although Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill probably could succeed the late Wilford D. Gray as Associate Justice of the Superior Court for the asking, he will not accept the $12,000-a-year post, a prize plum in the eyes of many lawyers, it was learned today.

The name of the Lieutenant Governor was immediately brought to the fore for the appointment upon the passing of Judge Gray, because of the close political connection between Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mr. Cahill for the past several years.

However, close political associates of the Lieutenant Governor revealed that he is ready to "play out his political string" rather than retire from politics to serve a lifetime in the Massachusetts judiciary.

Once before, in 1938, Mr. Cahill, made a similar decision. At that time the short, hard-hitting Republican sub-Chief Executive decided to make his bid for the Lieutenant Governor's position against a strong Republican field.

He could have played safe, run for re-election to the House of Representatives and continued as Speaker of the Lower Branch. Yet he felt the time had arrived for a bold move which would determine whether he was to remain in politics or retire to private law practice.

Now, the decision is practically the same. The safe decision would be to accept the Superior Court judgeship. But Mr. Cahill dreams of the day when Governor Saltonstall steps down and the name Cahill is prefaced by the title "Governor."

Of course, if 1940 is a Democratic political year, the Cahill "string" may reach its end, but, as before, Mr. Cahill is ready to risk his future in politics.

* * *

Meanwhile, one of the leading candidates for the Superior Court post to be filled tomorrow by Governor Saltonstall is Joseph E. Warner, former Republican Attorney General and many times a candidate for higher office.

Another possibility is Felix Forte, Special Justice in the Somerville district court. Mr. Forte was the defeated Republican nominee for Attorney General in 1936 when Mr. Dever was re-elected for his second term.

Edgar M. Mills

Italy Leaning Toward Allies?

American citizens living in Italy are being warned to leave the country as soon as possible, according to news brought back by passengers landing in Boston today aboard the Excalibur of the American Export Lines.

The Excalibur came from Mediterranean ports with 130 passengers, 13 of which got off the ship here.

Italian sentiment, said passengers, is pointing toward war by spring. But just whose side the Italians will take there is doubt, it was added. Mussolini, they said, is losing his grip on the Italian people which in turn are expressing sympathy for the cause of the Allies.

Several of the passengers, including H. A. Phillips, author, were returning from extended stays in Germany. All were of the opinion that the German military machine is one of the best in the world. They also believed that there would be no major fighting on the western front, but that progress would be made through either Holland or Belgium.

Russia, passengers revealed, will give Germany everything it needs and will do it on credit.

Three aviation officials from Iran, Persia, said to be interested in purchasing airplanes for their country, were greeted aboard the ship by a Curtis Wright representative. These men—Capt. Abolfatt Afkhami, Major Rhim Chaltchi, and Lieut.-Col. M. Khosrovania—are going to the Iran Legation at Washington.

Other passengers on the ship were Heather and Rose Allen, daughters of an American Consul in Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Owen Hewitt, and daughter, Varick, returned to Boston from Italy. Major Percy Black, who has spent nearly three years in Germany as a United States military attaché, is returning to Washington.

Ready to Combat Trade Pacts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—New England members of Congress are preparing for what they believe will be one of the most bitter Congressional fights of the year at the next session—extension of the reciprocal trade agreement act.

In the opinion of Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, it will furnish the major legislative battle of 1940 and he and other Republicans as well as many Democrats expect it to be of major importance in the conventions and the campaign.

House members from sections of New England dependent on textiles, shoes, livestock, poultry and fishing will carry the brunt of the fight against renewing the trade program.

Among them are Mr. Martin, who has consistently opposed the program; Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, who frequently takes the floor to criticize the trade policy; Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts, Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire, Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, Charles F. Risk (R) of Rhode Island, and Harry Sandager (R) of Rhode Island.

All have worked hard during the session to build up opposition during 1939 and feel their efforts may result in a defeat of one of President Roosevelt's major policies.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Copley—
"Goodbye Again," by Alan Scott and George Haight. With Erford Gage, Vola Blakely and Casey Walters. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Three After Three," musical comedy. Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, Mary Brian, and Stepin Fetchit. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Thunder Afloat," with Wallace Beery, Chester Morris and Virginia Grey. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Inside Information." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"They Shall Have Music," featuring Jascha Heifetz. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island," with Sidney Toler and Cesar Romero. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Exeter—
"They Shall Have Music," with Jascha Heifetz 2:50, 6, 9:10. Also "Stronger Than Desire," featuring Walter Pidgeon and Virginia Bruce. 1:30, 4:40, 7:50.

Fine Arts—
"The End of the Day," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:35. Also "Ski Chase," 1, 3, 5, 7:10, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Alleghany Uprising," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Little Accident," with Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"We Are Not Alone," starring Paul Muni. 11:20, 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. Also "The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin and Marjorie Weaver. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Normandie—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."

Repertory—
"Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen and Sally Eilers. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "The Day the Bookies Wept," with Joe Penner and Betty Grable.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney, Priscilla Lane and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 2:45, 4:30, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Information Please," "Building Boys," "Catching Whoppers," "Musical Billy Gilbert," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum:
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Five Little Peppers." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:50, 5:15, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Chan at Treasure Island." 1, 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Four's a Crowd," with Errol Flynn. Also "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield and Priscilla Lane. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," featuring Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

University—
Joel McCrea and Andrea Leeds in "They Shall Have Music." 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also Sidney Toler in "Charles Chan at Treasure Island." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Gerald Tracy, pianist. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Monday Musicale by students of the School. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"La Traviata," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Lucille Meusel, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Frank Perulli, Ivan Petroff and Francesco Curci. 8:20.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Lustered Pottery by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Extra Session In Maine Urged To Meet Issues

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 27—Though Gov. Lewis O. Barrows remains silent on the subject, a special session of the Maine Legislature is being predicted freely, and it would not be surprising, many contend, if the Governor called it into session very soon now, for despite assertions of administration leaders that the State's financial condition is sound, there does exist a definite problem in the health and welfare department.

Expenses of this department are far exceeding the budget estimates, and while, as a matter of fact, officials have admitted that this department probably would exceed the budget by $300,000, the prevailing conditions in Northern Maine do not warrant any assumption that the overdraft will not be even more than $300,000. The outlook is reported to be discouraging to the budget makers.

Latest to advocate the special session is Sumner Sewell of Bath, President of the Senate, and an announced candidate for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination.

Although Senator Sewell does not mention the subject, it is pointed out that the Legislature might wisely take occasion to do something about the politically dangerous matter of the automobile title tax law which the Legislature passed in the closing days of the last session. None gave the legislation much thought at the time, but now the State is reported to be seething with protestations of car owners seeking to comply with the intricate information demanded of them. The theory of the law is, of course, commendable. Maine, it is said, has been more or less a haven for "bootleg automobiles," and the law was aimed to stop this traffic. At least 27 States have such legislation.

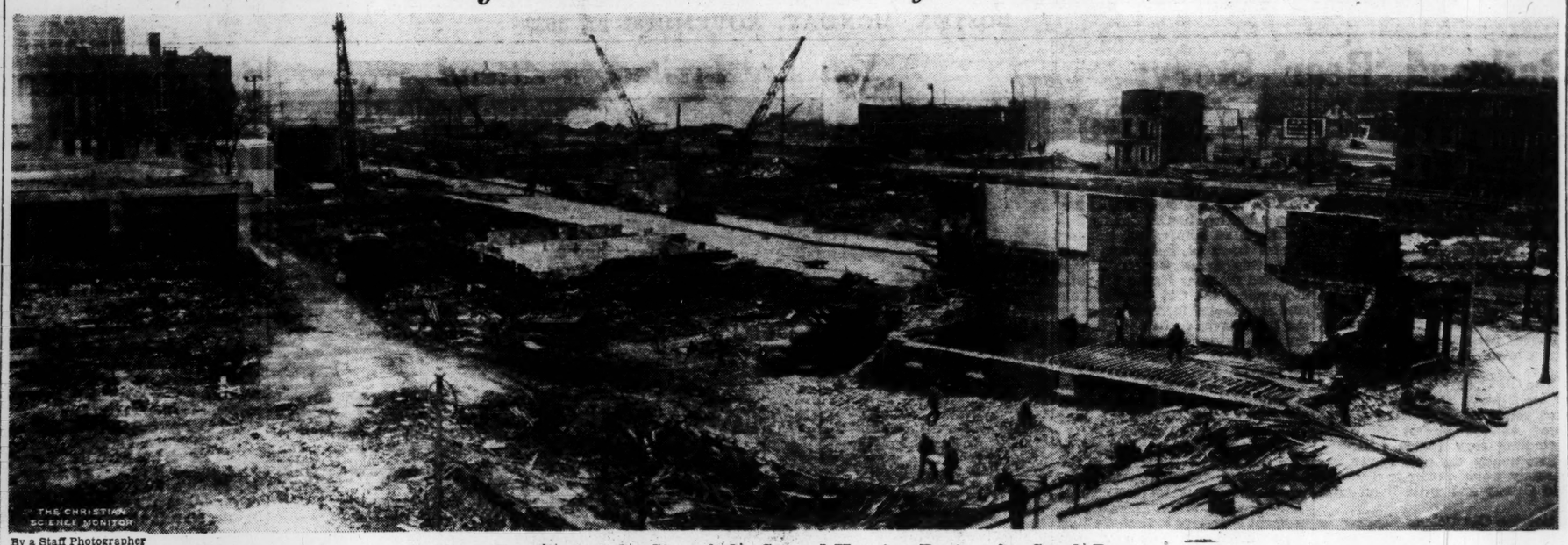
German Weapon Boast Discounted

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27 (AP)—Prof. Charles A. Kraus, Director of Chemical Research at Brown University and President of the American Chemical Society, said today Germany's chances of having a lethal weapon unknown to the Allies are "just about absolute zero."

"There isn't any such thing as a death ray," he asserted.

The Brown University chemist, whose researches made possible the commercial production of ethyl gasoline, also said that "there has been no development which would fundamentally increase the effectiveness of offensive gas warfare should it be used in the present conflict."

Soon to Be Transformed Into Homes for Low Income Families



By a Staff Photographer

Looking East Across the Site of the Second Housing Project for South Boston

The area lies between Dorchester Street on the west, Columbia Road on the east, East Eighth and Old Harbor Streets on the north, and Old Colony Avenue on the south. Beyond Dorchester Bay, in the background, may be seen the gasometer in Neponset, northwest of Quincy, familiar as an airplane beacon. About 3,000 families will be housed here, Boston Housing Authority says.

Dust Flies as South Boston's New Housing Site Is Cleared

Dust is flying at the new housing project in South Boston, where only recently wrecking crews went to work on the old buildings, on the blocks bounded by Dorchester Street, Columbia Road, Old Colony Avenue, East 8th and Old Colony Streets. The 12-acre plot altogether, with possibly more to be added, is right where Dorchester Bay curves into the shore, the Strandway stretches for miles (from Columbia Road to Marine Park) along the ocean, Columbus Park right there, and Carson Beach not five minutes away.

New housing is new hope for more of South Boston's low-income families. A smaller project than that already under way in Charlestown, but the Boston Housing Authority, which is administering a $3,500,000 fund that also includes projects at Mission Hill and Lenox Street, Roxbury, reports an average of 30 inquiries a day at its South Boston office on Dorchester Street.

That's more inquiries, in a shorter time, than have been received in Charlestown.

Near Old Harbor

Not a stone's throw away from the new South Boston project is Old Harbor Village. People in South Boston know how fine that is, and perhaps that's why so many of them are so eager to be in on this second housing project in the neighborhood.

The new project is going to seem more homey, too. There will be separate three-story brick apartment buildings, 31 of them. And parks—blocks and blocks of parks. And playgrounds. And gardens.

Only 30 per cent of the land will be used in building space. The rest will be so laid out as to give light and air and beauty to the new residents.

Already some of the new homes are being staked out. Markers spot a wilderness of old bricks, rather than a wilderness of stumps. Yet this is just as much pioneering, and just as exciting to all, as the building of the first homes on these shores out of logs felled from the forests, was to the home-loving colonists of those days.

Laying Caissons

They're laying caissons along Columbia Road now. Everywhere tripods are springing up to announce that the work is in this stage of progress. Children stand around, watching the machine pumping the muck out. Week days the great draglines snort and swing. Saturdays everybody's busy gathering firewood out of the wreckage.

On Vale and Newman Streets new dwellings have been staked out where the old have just fallen.

In the debris an old teakettle lies on its side amid the smoking ruins. Everywhere there is smoke and the smell of smoke, and the smell of new-mixed concrete, too. Just by the smells you could guess what's going on, how the old and dingy is coming down, and the new and lovely about to go up.

An old trunk leans from its sidings in what was once a home on East Eighth Street, looking like a sea chest with its curved top. It's Chimney City, the south side of East Eighth Street, and the shape of houses stands out faintly still.

Early Session To Revise Age Act Opposed

Members of the Massachusetts House and Senate today received letters from the presiding officers of their respective branches denying that the contention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor that a special session is necessary in January to revise the old age assistance and unemployment compensation laws.

Last week Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, sent letters to all legislators calling for a special session to revise the old age assistance law so that Massachusetts needy aged may benefit from the Federal law increasing Federal contribution to this system. At the same time he insisted the State Law providing payment of partial benefits under the unemployment compensation law, now effective on Oct. 1, 1940, should be revised to become effective immediately. Today some 42 members of a required 142 had agreed with Mr. Taylor's position.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, President of the Senate, and Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, pointed out that the old age assistance law in Massachusetts "requires minimum payments to needy aged individuals of $30 per month. The law stipulates no maximum. Amounts are determined by local authorities and can be set at any figure.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Greater Boston Area

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We never would have believed it if we hadn't seen it for ourself . . . that there would be that many people in town already, almost for the sole purpose of doing their Christmas shopping. Of course this is precisely what the stores want and have been asking for, but to get people to do what you want them to do, when after all, their time and money is their own, is another thing! Yet the "Christmas wrappers" are busy, and a girl at one counter told us that the better part of her sales last Friday and Saturday were ordered, "gift wrapped."

However, there still seems to be the thought around that Christmas buying is a bit of a problem. Especially for the men. We can't possibly imagine why, for goodness knows we women spend 95 per cent of our time in hinting, and the other 5 per cent goes into outright suggestion! But the men (or so they say) never know just what to buy. Personally, we'd say the first point would be to "know your woman." By this we mean that we know plenty of women who'd be terribly pleased with the idea of a washing machine; but on the other hand we know plenty of women who'd be actually insulted. The latter probably needs one, and because of the fact that the money has gone elsewhere, into a stream of smaller gifts, she'll have to go without one for some time. But that illustrates our point . . . if you aren't sure, then there are unlimited gifts that are sure.

For instance you can be pretty sure that some kind of a compact with a mirror will appeal to them. This year, however, we suggest that you give something out of the ordinary. Like one of those, by Volupté, that are long and flat, and so lovely you can carry them like an envelope purse on some occasions. C. Crawford Hollidge carries their line, and one of the best buys is the $6.50 one that looks like much more. This one has a place for loose powder (and most women prefer to use their own personal powder these days) a lipstick, a comb, and there's a little compartment that's just right for all your charge cards and a key. But then to make everything just perfect, there's a mirror that goes the full length and width of the cover; which means you can actually see more than your nose at once! And women like that, you know. This is all in shiny black enamel, with gold wash edge; simple and smart and useful.

Surely the woman who goes in for a good-sized social life would appreciate the thought and sentiment in a bottle of Elizabeth Arden's very new "It's You" with the accent on the "you." For this is a perfume that's quite different, and 1 to the tune of $45 the attractive bottle is held up by a graceful hand.

A Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

Port Business Shows Big Rise In Past Months

Port of Boston Business

Improvement in Boston's commerce gives reason for thanksgiving today to Boston's shipping fraternity. Figures available at the Boston Custom House show an optomistic upward trend in both imports and exports for the past several months, indicating that the betterment was basically due to peace conditions rather than to war stimulus.

Imports at Boston for the first nine months of 1939 amounted to about $105,000,000 against $77,000,000 for the similar period last year. The period under review includes only one month of war conditions. The gain was great enough to keep Boston in second place among the sea ports of the nation, in imports, being $6,000,000 ahead of Philadelphia, third and nearest competing port.

Exports, too, are on the increase although Boston is not a leading port for shipment of goods abroad. In the first nine months of this year exports from Boston increased more than $1,000,000 in value over the similar period a year ago.

Weekly figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, disclosed today a continued good port business. Wool, for instance, is running well ahead of last year, and imports of wool at Boston since July 1, start of the Federal fiscal year, total 26,590,250 pounds, a gain of more than 10 million pounds over the similar period last year.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Nov. 25, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,703,986	$2,663,623
Imports for Warehouse	775,873	328,226
Withdrawn from Warehouse for Consumption	487,998	284,878
Duties Collected	482,425	322,416
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,128,475	487,222
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Nov. 25	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	26,590,250	16,270,109
Duties collected	$10,996,630	$8,780,582

Handbill Case Finding Called Labor Victory

"The right to express our views to working people is restored," Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, said, commenting on the Supreme Court decision which overthrew ordinances in Worcester, Mass., prohibiting the distribution of handbills.

"The local authorities have misconstrued their ordinances too liberally in many cases," Mr. Taylor said. "A test on picketing itself, which is an essential expression of opinion by the people, should follow this decision," Mr. Taylor said. "This is another form of abuse of labor by local authorities who constitute themselves judge and jury in the interpretation of city ordinances."

The Supreme Court decision overturns a decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the case of Elmira Nichols and Pauline Thompson of Worcester, who were arrested for distributing handbills in Worcester advertising a labor meeting, well over a year ago. They were fined $5 each by the Central District Court in Worcester. The case was appealed to the Superior Court which affirmed the lower court decision. The case was then appealed to the State Supreme Court which also upheld the higher court. It was then carried to the United States Supreme Court which reversed the Massachusetts decisions. The Supreme Court held that the ordinances of four cities, Worcester, Mass., Los Angeles, Calif., Milwaukee, Wis., and Irvington, N. J., prohibiting the distribution of handbills, were unconstitutional and violated freedom of speech and of the press.

Victory for Labor

Sidney S. Grant of the Boston firm of Grant and Angoff, who were attorneys in the Worcester case, declared that the decision was a "Magna Charta for labor" because it would aid the organizational drive of labor by allowing the distribution of handbills. Mr. Grant also believed that the ruling applies to placards carried by strikers. Labor, however, intends to test this, he said. In Boston, for instance, where a license must be secured to carry placards. Such a license almost never is granted, Mr. Grant said.

A. Frank Reel, Boston labor attorney, said that the decision would equalize the handbill distribution situation. Politicians, the grocer, the butcher and the baker have long enjoyed the privileges of handbill distribution without interference, he said, but the minute a handbill is distributed by a labor organization the police show an unusual interest in it and usually invoke their anti-distribution ordinances.

The decision should also promote a freer press, Mr. Reel said. The average newspaper will not print stories of labor disputes involving its advertisers, he averred.

Definite Advance

The Massachusetts Civil Liberties League termed the Supreme Court decision "a definite advance in the struggle to protect the Constitutional right of freedom of the press from unwarranted invasion." The Massachusetts committee initiated the appeal.

"The Supreme Court, in upholding the right of leaflet distribution," the Civil Liberties statement said, "sustained the contention of the Civil Liberties Committee that to groups and individuals unable to finance more expensive means of distributing their message to the public, the right of free distribution of leaflets and pamphlets is an invaluable part of the Constitutional right of freedom of the press."

The Supreme Court decision follows an earlier decision late this spring by the Court which ruled that a Georgia city ordinance requiring a permit for such distribution was unconstitutional.

Harvard 'Tenure' Dispute Adjusted

A compromise, satisfactory to both parties in the now famous Harvard "tenure" dispute, was reached at the last meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Dean William S. Ferguson declares. In the event of "exceptional circumstances," according to a Faculty resolution, departure from the policy of "up or out" may be necessary to "meet the educational responsibilities of the College.

Final termination of the widely publicized contention came only after months of debate within and without the faculty. Administration critics, including the Cambridge Union of University Teachers, the Student Committee to Save Harvard Education, and the Harvard Crimson, had been protesting specifically, the policy which resulted last June in dismissal of 10 popular assistant professors.

Such critics are jubilant at what they regard as a "victory." A "triumph" has been scored for the "principle proclaimed (by the opposition) since the beginning of the controversy," the Crimson said editorially. "Students have reason to rejoice," the Committee declared.

"Although this by no means realizes the full program which the Teachers' Union has been working for, it seems to be a compromise measure which . . . will ease the position of certain departments particularly hard hit," Prof. Rupert Emerson, Vice-President of the Union, is quoted as declaring.

The specific formula for compromise, as recommended by the faculty and which will doubtless be accepted by the Administration, provides for "frozen" associate professorships, or positions from which further promotion cannot be expected. Thus instead of dismissing all men who cannot expect to become full professors, as has always been the practice in the past, special provision can be made for additional teachers if the departments are in especial need of them.

Mother Church Service On Air Thanksgiving Day

The Thanksgiving Day service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over shortwave station WRUL on Thursday, Nov. 30, on frequencies of 11.79 and 15.13 megacycles.

The chimes of The Mother Church, preceding the service, will go on the air at 10:15 a. m., eastern standard time, followed by the service which will be transmitted up to but not including the testimonial period just before the final hymn.

Destroyer to Be Launched

BATH, Maine, Nov. 27 (AP)—The destroyer Gleaves, one of several under construction by the Bath Iron Works, Inc., will be launched here December 9.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Reggie Child's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn'; songs and patter	"Midstream": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama: music	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines		"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather reports	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe		"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	The Traveling Gordons
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Hermans' Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	String Quartet
8:00	"Tune-Up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!": John	Harper's Varieties
8:15	vocalists; orch.	Holmes": sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Texas Ramblers
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Ernie Florito's Orches-	"Down Memory Lane"
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Theater: Brian	Rochester Civic Orch.;	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Aherne; Jean Ar-	G. F. Harrison, cond.	program	Maj. Leonard H. Nason	cal Album"
9:30	thur in Bernard	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton, Time;	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Shaw's 'Pygmalion'	"Gene and Glenn"	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	National League, Indoor	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Professional Baseball	nentals Quartet: orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports: news	Henry F. Grady, Asst.	"G Men in Action"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Music
10:45	Music; weather	Secretary of State	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rollini Trio	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Chicago City Opera:	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or	"The Music You Want"	"Tannhauser," Act III	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	Rakov's Orchestra	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Western Serenade"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Western Serenade"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News: "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Romance of Flowers"
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Elaine Marves, songs
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Frank Gelinas, songs	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	Justin Sandridge, piano
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News: Noonday Review:	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	music: stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singing Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Tone Tapestries"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Vocalist; organ
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Vocalist; organ
2:00	Serial sketch	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	Johnny Hart, songs
2:15	Serial sketch	Women": drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald	"Tex and Slim"
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Education talk	Piano soloist
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	'Music for Every Child'	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'Music for Every Child'	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Women's speaker	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00	Lord Lothian, talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	Women's program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Mischa Borr Ensemble	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Two Keyboards"	"Consolaires"
4:45	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Rhythm Time"	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Midstream": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama: music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News: music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Forecasts; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Silent People"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris's Orchestra
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's Quiz	"Dance Time"	Government talk	"A Song Is Born"
8:00	"Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Jean Harper, songs
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	tonio's Orchestra	Al Booris's Orchestra
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Party"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"	variety program	Sanderson; quiz	Glenn Miller's Orch.	tonio, director
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber Mc Gee and	News Service	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	tonio, director
10:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Toronto hockey game,	News Service
10:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Stardust": talk	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30	Sports: news	Jimmie Lunceford and	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Les Concerts Symphon-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	his orchestra	house"; drama; music	iques de Montreal	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Anson Weeks's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Anson Weeks's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45	P. Whiteman's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	News Service

Coster-Muscia Estate Is Sued

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27 (AP)—A damage suit asking $25,821,231 was filed in Federal Court here today by a trustee of the McKesson and Robbins Drug Company against the estate of F. Donald Coster-Musica, former president of the concern, who committed suicide at his Fairfield home last December.

An inventory of Coster-Musica's estate some months ago placed its total value at $36,260.

The suit, brought by William J. Wardall against John T. L. Hubbard, and Net E. Ostmark, administrators of the Coster-Musica estate, charges that the former president unlawfully converted, misappropriated and embezzled large sums from McKesson and Robbins and its affiliated companies.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

For Tuesday, Nov. 28

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: "Radio Communication," Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Salus Hungariae"—March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Business Women; Rome University Students' Group; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.
Paris—8:15 p. m.—Commentaries. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.88 meg., 30.4 m.
Paris—8:45 p. m.—Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJN, 9.81 meg., 31m.
London—11:00 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

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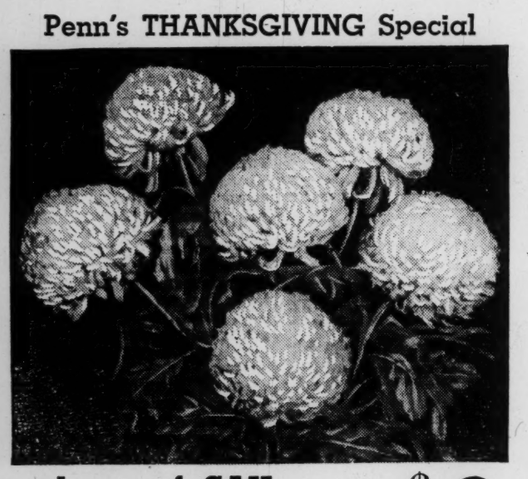

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Two Openings Scheduled for Theaters Tonight—Opera Continues

'La Bohème' and 'Lucia' From San Carlo Singers

The San Carlo Opera Company, now at the Boston Opera House, offered yesterday afternoon a benefit performance of Puccini's "Bohème," sponsored by the Italian Chamber of Commerce. Under the baton, authoritative and spirited (if at times, figuratively, a little unbending) of Carlo Peroni, this melodious, gay, and sentimental score, in which the comic and the lachrymose are shrewdly mingled, came warmly to life, giving evident pleasure to a good-sized audience.

The orchestra played well. The stage sets were among the most agreeable and plausible we have seen. And while the acting was as usual vitiated by the tendency of singers to address the audience, instead of one another, and by their habit of keeping a wary eye upon the conductor, it was, within the recognized limitations of operatic histrionics, lively, intelligent, and conscientious. The stage business revealed many a careful touch which suggested that the stage director, Louis Raybaut, had asserted himself.

It was a genial, sleek, and well-tailored quartet of reputedly starving Bohemians that frolicked through the first and second acts, and in a strenuous crescendo in the fourth act up to that cunningly engineered moment of tragic anticlimax that marks the return of Mimi.

There was the Rodolfo of Sydney Rayner, a robustly lyric singer, whose agreeable voice was free, well controlled throughout its range, and romantically modulated, except at moments when there was a diminished resonance and a tendency to force. The extravagantly chequered nether garments of the painter Marcello were worn, as often before, by Mario Valle, his ample baritone in excellent working order, his by-play with Musetta as elephantinely whimsical as ever. The darkly ringing basso of Harold Kravitt adorned the sympathetic role of the philosophic Colline, as the mournfully apostrophized coat adorned his stately frame; the musician Schaunard was effectively if dapperly played by Stefan Kozakevich.

The distaff side of the cast, too, was excellent. Mimi was beautifully sung by Bianca Saroya, her admirably expressive and appropriate phrasing richly compensating for the curiously veiled and sometimes hollow and unresonant character of her voice, whose quality is nevertheless in many ways attractive. Leola Turner was an intelligent and vivacious Musetta, singing smoothly and with a pleasant clarity a role that many handle much too stridently.

For the rest, the comic roles of the landlord Benoit and Musetta's elderly admirer Alcindoro were both played, with discreet gusto and a strong sense of character, by Richard Wentworth; and the numerous smaller parts were often admirably drawn details of the animated background of Puccini's warmly lighted canvas.

* * *

S. S.

'Lucia'

The San Carlo Opera Company's presentation Saturday night of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," was marked by the individual triumph of the charming young soprano, Lucille Meusel, whom the audience would hardly let go after five curtain calls following her aria in the Mad Scene of the second act. Everything in the scene, of course, lends itself to such a triumph—a simple setting, an explanatory introduction by the chaplain-teacher, who tells the assembled company that the lovely Lucia lost her reason and slain her husband just after the marriage ceremony, and the almost mute chorus whose united attention is centered upon the chief figure. Donizetti had a feeling for the dramatic and—with no thought of detracting from Miss Meusel's performance—an artist who can carry the role carries her audience with her. But Miss Meusel's triumph was also her own, largely due to polished vocalism.

The sextet of the second act was skilfully sung by Messrs. Petroff, Kravitt, Onofrei, and Curci, and Misses Meusel and Manning. It was disappointing to his admirers that the baritone, Ivan Petroff, on his first appearance here this season, should have had no greater opportunity, although he acquitted himself admirably in his second act scene with Miss Meusel. However, he is to appear as Rigoletto Wednesday night. Dimitri Onofrei, the Edgar, makes up in stage presence for what he may lack in robustness of voice. His and Miss Meusel's long duet in the first act was appealingly presented and vigorously applauded. The veteran Harold Kravitt's reading was, as always, agreeable.

M. W. B.

De Mirjian

'Three After Three' Rehearsal Group

Left to right: Mitzi Green, Simone Simon, Mary Brian, Edward Clarke Lilley, director, and Ruth Selwyn, producer, of the musical show opening this evening at the Shubert.

'New Pins and Needles'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union began its third year in the musical revue business Saturday evening at the Windsor Theater when "New Pins and Needles" spread its 18 sketches over a generously entertaining two hours. The present version, which is a continuation of the first "Pins and Needles," contains 10 new numbers, five retained from "Pins and Needles, 1939," and three from the original show. The cast and backstage collaborators are cutting their patterns remarkably close to the model which became a hit.

* * *

The situation is neatly scanned in a new rhyme entitled, "Give Me the Good Old Days," in which erstwhile dressmaker Millie Weitz warbles the nostalgia of a thespian who longs to be back plying a needle instead of singing about it. The plaint continues up to the very last verse, when Miss Weitz does an about-face and hurls the challenge "look out Tallulah, here I come!" Miss Weitz, like most of the other principals, is doing the same things she has done right along in "Pins and Needles"—only doing them better. The question as to what the I. L. G. W. U. players will do when the show closes continues to be irrelevant.

Of the new material, "Bertha the Sewing Machine Girl," "Mene, Mene, Tekel," and "The Harmony Boys" seemed to us the best. "Bertha" is a nimble burlesque which hitches ten-twent-thirt "melodrama" to social significance, accompanied by a delightful little tune of Harold J. Rome's. This sketch has a deftness and delicacy not always attained in other numbers. "The Harmony Boys," for instance, hilarious as it may be, is objectionably crude in spots, "Mene, Mene. Tekel" introduces Dorothy Harrison, who, besides her dramatic style, possesses the distinction of having the only exciting voice in the company. We have a feeling that if Miss Harrison sang this number to an empty house—which certainly will not be the case at the Windsor—the seats would probably applaud.

As it stands, the second half of "New Pins and Needles" is the better of the two. The first half suffers from the too-long sketches "Paradise Mislaid" and "What This Party Needs." The first skit has its amusing moments, but, one feels that the second could have been shorter, more sprightly. The show is also slowed down by the present introduction, which has more length and less zest than the former preface. Even Al Eben, the Labor Stage stand-by, cannot do much with it, any more than he can relieve the strained humors of "The International Situation," in the second half.

* * *

Glancing quickly through the program, one finds "Sunday in the Park," "Papa Lewis and Mama Green," "Back to Work," "Cream of Mush," and "The Red Mikado" among the livelier of the other numbers. As always, the writers direct their satiric shafts with a point of view — pro-Roosevelt, pro-neutrality, anti-Republican, anti-totalitarian, anti-reaction.

Mr. Eben, Harry Clark, Bernl Gould, and Hy Gardner are the reliables of the cast. But there are other boys and girls of likely talents and friendly manners. Most important of all for "New Pins and Needles," the cast has not lost the esprit which is its greatest charm.

A word of praise of S. Syrjala's sets — especially for "Bertha" — and for the responsive and reliable accompanying pianists George Davis and Baldwin Bergersen. They contribute no little to the amenities of a show which is spirited, enthusiastic, and buoyantly on the wing—especially the left wing.

Robert Virovai

Violinist to be heard at Morning Musicale at Hotel Statler Wednesday

'New Pins and Needles'

Musical review with music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome, sketches by Joseph Schrank. Directed by Robert H. Gordon, settings by S. Syrjala. Performed by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union Players and presented by Labor Stage, Inc., at the Windsor Theater, beginning Nov. 25.

Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall—Concert by Gerald Tracy, pianist. 8:30. Nov. 27.

Longwood Towers—Concert by the Harvard University Orchestra. Malcolm H. Holmes, director. 8:30. Nov. 28.

Germanic Museum, Renaissance Hall, Cambridge—Sixty-seventh Faculty concert. 8:15. Nov. 29.

Hotel Statler—Concert by Robert Virovai, violinist, 11 a. m., Nov. 29.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, conductor. Jesus Maria Sanroma, piano soloist. 2:30. Dec. 1.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, conductor. Jesus Maria Sanroma, piano soloist. 8:15. Dec. 2.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Don Cossacks. Serge Jaroff, conductor. 3:30. Dec. 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—Program of Renaissance Music. Suzanne Bloch, Lute and Virginals. 2:30. Dec. 3.

Acquisitions at the Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

At a casual glance the Museum of Fine Arts appears peculiarly fixed in its arrangements, but the visitor who is familiar with the exhibits in the galleries and corridors soon learns that there is under the calm outer surface a continuous change. From week to week, there are rearrangements of entire galleries; new acquisitions find space, former exhibits are withdrawn. Interesting loans amplify the material of special schools. A tour of exploration from time to time will be gratifying to the curious visitor.

The Museum today, for example, shows the results of extensive planning in the painting department. The pictures of American Colonials have been supplemented so that now we may gain a fuller idea of the talents of J. S. Copley in the days which preceded his emigration from the United States. There is something sociable, alive, about the early American gallery. Typical pieces of period furniture have been added to the display.

* * *

The English painters of the eighteenth century are more fully represented also. Added are canvases by the portraitists who made gleaming likenesses of the English gentry. The British representation of the twentieth century is more interesting still, for we are confronted by the works of living painters, some of whom are distinguished, some striving through a minor talent to achieve a quality of distinction. While most of the canvases probably will be weeded out with the passage of time, they serve some purpose in showing the special tastes of the English for the many styles and oddities which have beset the painter's art in recent years.

Some of the modern Englishmen work for the smooth surface and tight design, the concrete aftermath of Cubism. Here they can exercise the native English gift for lineal design. Others there are who cling to the tradition of Edouard Manet. There is a portrait by Augustus John, who paints with the broad brush stroke, the sharp play of lights, the rough textures to give character and force to his portraits. George Luks was the American counterpart Despite the flaming red hair, the stark violences of effect, we seem to feel that Mr. John has not shaken the dust of the academy from his heels as thoroughly as he would have us believe. There is a mincing quality in the subject's lips, a sweetishness that does not belong to his proclaimed rugged realism.

Most beautiful, most profound are two small oils by Walter R Sickert, for whom a surface is a play of lights, a blend of color tints, something sensitive, allusive, aware. He possesses that special quality of sensibility which qualifies the pictures of Vuillard and Bonnard. It is a quality which comes from refinement of vision and not through the sensational methods of violence too common in the practice of present-day painters.

* * *

In other galleries we find fresh material. There is a charming little Gerard Terborch, painted in the brilliant manner of the Dutch Little Masters. There is more opportunity than ever to understand Rembrandt and his disciples, for now there has been installed in the Dutch and Spanish gallery an imposing self-portrait of Ferdinand Bol, and a sympathetic portrayal of an old woman by Solomon Koninck.

In the modern French gallery are two handsome portrait sketches, one by Renoir, the other by Degas. Our modern French rooms always have eventful changes. In the Renaissance gallery there are still the Flemish loans.

In the textile corridor there is a delightful exhibit of small embroidered and woven purses, book covers, cases for knives and forks, lent by Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Cohen of New York. They serve as supplement to the magnificent Lehman collection, a permanent acquisition of the Museum. In these small, useful articles a great deal of planning and skill was expended. The minute stitches, the charming colors and ornaments show what extraordinary craftsmanship and excellent taste were lavished on arts of utility. Here is evidence of the prides and conceits of another epoch, when patrons of the arts engaged the efforts of the most talented.

* * *

Boston Conservatory Exhibition

Each season there are modest exhibitions of pictures at the Boston Conservatory of Music. While they make no pretense to compare with professional displays downtown, these little art shows widen the opportunity for painters to show their works to the public.

Pictures by E. K. Otis Le Huquet are being exhibited at present. They are small studies of still-life, flowers for the most part. They are painted meticulously but with a tenderness that is touching. The artist has a special interest in design, and emphasizes the decorative factors when possible.

Other exhibitors are Elsa Martin Anshutz and Ida Carlson.

Jones Family Party

According to Darryl Zanuck's publicity staff, the Jones Family will mark its fourth anniversary on Christmas eve. To celebrate the occasion, there will be a Christmas dinner and Dad Jones (Jed Prouty) will carve the turkey. Four years ago, on Dec. 24, the Jones Family completed its first picture, "Every Saturday Night." Since then, they have made 16 films, including their latest. The family is now known the world over and receives nearly as much fan mail from England and Australia as from the United States. At present, the family consists of Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Florence Roberts, George Ernest, June Carlson, Ken Howell, and Billy Mahan.

Opening Tonight

Three After Three—At the Shubert Theater. Musical comedy presented by Ruth Selwyn and the Messrs. Shubert, with a cast including Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, Mary Brian, Stepin Fetchit, Frances Williams, Art Jarrett, Marty May, Earl Oxford, Bostock and Dudley, the Martins and Roger Converse. Hoagy Carmichael and Johnny Mercer wrote the music and lyrics. The book is credited to a play by Guy Bolton, and the adaptation is by Mr. Bolton, Parke Levy, and Alan Lipscott. Curtain at 8:30.

Goodbye Again—At the Copley, comedy by Alan Scott and George Haight, presented by the Alan Gray Holmes stock company. The players will include Erford Gage, and Vola Blakely. Curtain at 8:30.

Wallace Thompson With Songs

In Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, Wallace Thompson, Negro tenor, was heard in the following program of songs: "Lasciatemi Morire," Monteverdi; "Care Selve," Handel; "Il mio tesoro," from "Don Giovanni" by Mozart; "Widmung," Schumann; "Who is Sylvia," "Wohin" and "Der Atlas," by Schubert; "Night Winds" and "Black Oxen," by Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, to poems by Clara Endicott Sears (first performances); "Les Berceaux," Fauré; "Harmonie du soir," Debussy; "Ah! Fuyez, douce image," from "Manon" by Massenet; "The Crucifixion," Fisher; "New Born Again," Heilman; "Deep River" and "Go Down Moses," Harry T. Burleigh. Mr Thompson was accompanied by William Lawrence at the piano

A number of commendable things were accomplished by Mr Thompson. He showed himself to have thoroughly musical instincts and he had evidently given careful thought to interpretative values It was apparent from the beginning of the program that Mr. Thompson was not at his best many of his lower tones were almost obscured by a combination of huskiness and faulty breath control. This combination was especially unfortunate, as it hopelessly marred the opening number, and while the listener felt that the singer approached the Monteverdi item with comprehensive understanding, the actual presentation was a disappointment.

The singer recovered himself in Handel's "Care Selve" to the extent of achieving some tones of fine quality, although it was not until considerably later, during the Fauré song, that Mr. Thompson convinced us of his competence This and the song by Debussy which followed offer a test of the musicianship of a singer, and though Mr. Thompson continued to sing under a handicap, he nevertheless had some smoothly turned phrases and tones of exceptionally lovely quality.

Mr. Thompson's scale is melodious; his tones, even in fortissimo passages, are of pleasing quality. But yesterday afternoon there were too many instances when the tones were veiled. His German diction is fairly distinct, but his French, and especially his English, leaves something to be desired. Mr. Thompson is evidently among those singers who insist upon sacrificing diction to tone, which of course is unnecessary.

A small but interested audience applauded Mr. Thompson with enthusiasm, applause which he generously shared with Mr. Lawrence whose accompaniments enhanced the value of the program.

G. M. S.

On Broadway Stages

New York

Ethel Barrymore returns to Broadway at the Cort Theater Tuesday evening in "Farm of Three Echoes," Noel Langley's drama which contains "allusions to mysticism, ghosts, the hereafter and the study of hate as hereditary." The part played by Miss Barrymore—Dame May Whitty did it in London—is that of a 97-year-old woman. Supporting Miss Barrymore in the present presentation are Dean Jagger, McKay Morris, Anne Dere, Nancy Sheridan, Priscilla Newton, John Griggs, and Victor Esker. Arthur Hopkins has directed the production, Cirker & Robbins set it, and Victor Payne-Jennings and Mr. Hopkins are the producers. "Farm of Three Echoes" opened in Princeton on Oct. 21.

* * *

Maurice Evans and his "Hamlet" company arrived in town this morning from St. Louis, where the final performance of an eight-week tour was played Saturday night. Mr. Evans and company played to a business of about $19,000 weekly. With permission of Actors' Equity, the company will be laid off this week and will begin a five-week engagement at the Forty-fourth Street Theater next Monday evening. Mady Christians, Henry Edwards, Rhys Williams, Raymond Johnson, Donald Randolph, Sydney Smith, and Donald Cameron are among the principals. Katherine Locke will play Ophelia for the first six performances by arrangement with Guthrie McClintic, after which the role will be taken by Carmen Matthews, who played it on tour.

* * *

Four plays closed hereabouts Saturday night. "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" vacated the Adelphi Theater after a run of 472 performances at popular prices. "Aries Is Rising" left the John Golden after seven performances. "Ring Two," George Abbott's third play of the season, closed at Henry Miller's Theater after five performances. "Cure for Matrimony" deserted the Provincetown Playhouse after 35 showings. On Dec. 9, George White will withdraw his latest "Scandals" from the Hollywood Theater. It has played 120 times.

* * *

Cabaret Tac gives its fourth show of the year at the Manhattan Center Grand Ball Room on the Night of Wednesday, Nov. 29. June Havoc, Beatrice Kay, Ann Blair, Anita Alverez, Chester Stratton, Jack Gilford, George Jacobson, and Jane Gordon are in it. There will also be a guest star. The pot-pourri of songs and sketches will be repeated on the following December dates: 1st, 6th, 13th, 15th, 22nd, 27th, and 28th.

Louise Bernhardt

Contralto soloist with the Handel and Haydn Society in its annual presentation of "The Messiah" to be given in Symphony Hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 17

Art Exhibitions

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Exhibition of sketches and envois by Malcolm C. Robb. Through Nov. 28.

Boston City Club—Oils and pastels by Hope E. McCloskey. Through Dec. 18.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Floral paintings by Elfrida Le Hugeuet. Through Dec. 15.

Boston Public Library—Making of a motion picture, loaned through the courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library. Through Dec. 2.

Giovanni Castano Galleries—Paintings by Rene Joly de Beynoe.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Water colors by Mrs. Samuel Chamberlain. Through Dec. 9.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil paintings by Roman Piekarski. Through Dec. 8.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Also Celluloids from Walt Disney Studios. Through Dec. 2.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street War posters.

Institute of Modern Art—Contemporary German Art.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Paintings by Palestinian artist, Svi Haraby.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street— Paintings by Philip Dike.

Twentieth Century Club—Water colors of flowers, landscapes and still life by Mrs. Polly Nordell. Through Nov. 30.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Paintings by Vcevold Strekalovsky.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-5, music at 2, admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Print Department. Blot drawings by A. Couzens, prints by Picasso and Maillol, contemporary British graphic artists.

Films on Location

Not long ago, Paramount had eight pictures in production—but only one in the studio. In Albany, Ga., was "The Biscuit Eater." In Miami, Fla., was "Gulliver's Travels." Near Victorville, Calif., was the troupe filming "Buck Benny Rides Again." At Baldwin Lake, Calif., Madelein Carroll and company were working on "Safari"; at the Paramount Ranch was "At Good Old Siwash." Bill Boyd was filming "The Man from Bar 20," at Lone Pine, Calif. Dorothy Lamour was at work in the studio, on "The Road to Singapore."

Screen News

New York

Allan Jones pleased his Paramount bosses so much with his work in "The Great Victor Herbert" that they will star him in a film version of "The Count of Luxembourg." Mr. Jones will leave Hollywood on Nov. 29 for New York where he will make a two-weeks personal appearance at the Paramount Theater in connection with the showing of "The Great Victor Herbert."

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Madeleine Carroll has been signed for the stellar role of Livia in the Edward Small production of Howard Spring's "My Son, My Son!" Brian Aherne, Frances Dee, Louis Hayward, Henry Hull Josephine Hutchinson, and Sophie Stewart are other members of the cast. Lenore Coffe's screenplay went before the cameras several days ago, with King Vidor directing.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
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MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times.
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSELL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540 Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"GAVE ITS FIRST AUDIENCE CONVULSIONS."—WALTER WINCHELL
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A New Comedy
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40 Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL The., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75 SPECIAL MATINEE NOVEMBER 30

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment—a thing of beauty."—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON presents VERY WARM FOR MAY
A New Musical Comedy by Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114 Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"A clean, wholesome show—great songs. Had a marvelous time."—Mayor La Guardia
LEW BROWN'S MUSICAL RIOT
YOKEL BOY
Buddy EBSEN Judy CANOVA
MAJESTIC, W. 44. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30 Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thur., Sat., $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

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BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Evs. 8:20, Thur. & Sat. Mats. 2:30. Sun Mat. 3. Last Week to Sun. Dec. 3
SAN CARLO OPERA
TONIGHT LA TRAVIATA
(Meusel, Onofrei, Petroff, Peroni)
TOM'W, FAUST (French) Turner Bruno, Raynor, Thomas, Kravitt, Ballet
Wed. RIGOLETTO. Thanksgiving Mat.—HANSEL AND GRETEL (English) & Ballet. Holiday Night—Cavalleria & Pagliacci. Fri. Eve.—MADAME BUTTERFLY. Sat. Mat.—CARMEN. Sat. Eve.—IL TROVATORE. Sun. Mat., Dec. 3—BARBER OF SEVILLE & Ballet. Eves. & Sun. Mats., 55c to $2.20; Thurs. & Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.65. Box seats, $2.75 (Tax incl.) at Box Office; also Wilbur Theatre.

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Wed.: Adventures of Robin Hood
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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Cuthbert Makes a Cocoon

Cuthbert was a very ordinary little green caterpillar, but he was so full of importance that he might have been the grandest insect in the garden. He spent his time journeying from plant to plant, eating as he went and asking questions of everyone he met.

He would watch the ants hurrying to and fro along their little paths, and would laugh at them because they were always too busy to stop and chat with him. It was the same with the bees and the earwigs, the beetles and the woodlice. They all bustled about getting on with their various jobs, while Cuthbert would stand in their way, asking them what they were doing, and why they were doing it, until they began to hurry in the opposite direction whenever they saw him coming.

One day, Cuthbert was sitting on a new leaf that he meant to eat for his dinner, when someone asked him a question.

"Hullo, Cuthbert!" said a very smart brown caterpillar, with red and yellow markings down his back. "When are you going to make your cocoon?"

Cuthbert was very surprised. He was so used to asking questions himself that he found it most unusual for someone to ask him one. Also, he didn't know the answer.

"W-w-well," he stammered, not wanting to show that there really was something he didn't know about, "I don't think they taste very nice, so I shan't make any."

A Lapse of Manners

The brown caterpillar threw back his head and several pairs of yellow feet, and roared with laughter.

"Well, you are a silly!" he chuckled. "Fancy calling yourself a caterpillar, and not knowing what a cocoon is!"

He thought it so funny that he did not seem to be able to stop laughing, until Cuthbert got so cross that he bit through the stalk of the leaf on which the brown caterpillar was sitting, and sent him hurtling to the ground.

The brown caterpillar stopped laughing, picked himself up carefully, and started to climb the plant again.

"You have no manners, Cuthbert," he said severely, "so I won't explain now. But if you come back here in a day or two, you shall see a cocoon for yourself."

"All right," said Cuthbert, rather stuffily, "but I certainly shouldn't make anything so silly."

He climbed down to the ground and decided to go and see his brother.

"I'll ask him about a cocoon," he said, as he made his way up another stalk. "Hullo! Where has he gone?"

He looked all round but could see no sign of him.

"Clarence!" he called. "Where are you?"

Clarence Explains

He waited and listened, and then heard a muffled voice saying, "I'm here, Cuthbert, under this leaf, spinning my cocoon."

"Cocoons again!" snorted Cuthbert, and then gave a cry of surprise as he saw his brother. "What are you doing?" he asked, staring in amazement, for his brother was busy rolling himself round and round with a long thread, with which he was also sticking the sides of the leaf together in order to make himself a counterpane. He stopped for a minute to peer sleepily at Cuthbert.

"Time you made yourself one of these," he said. "Winter will soon be here and there will be nothing to eat." Then he went on with his work so busily that he had soon disappeared from view altogether.

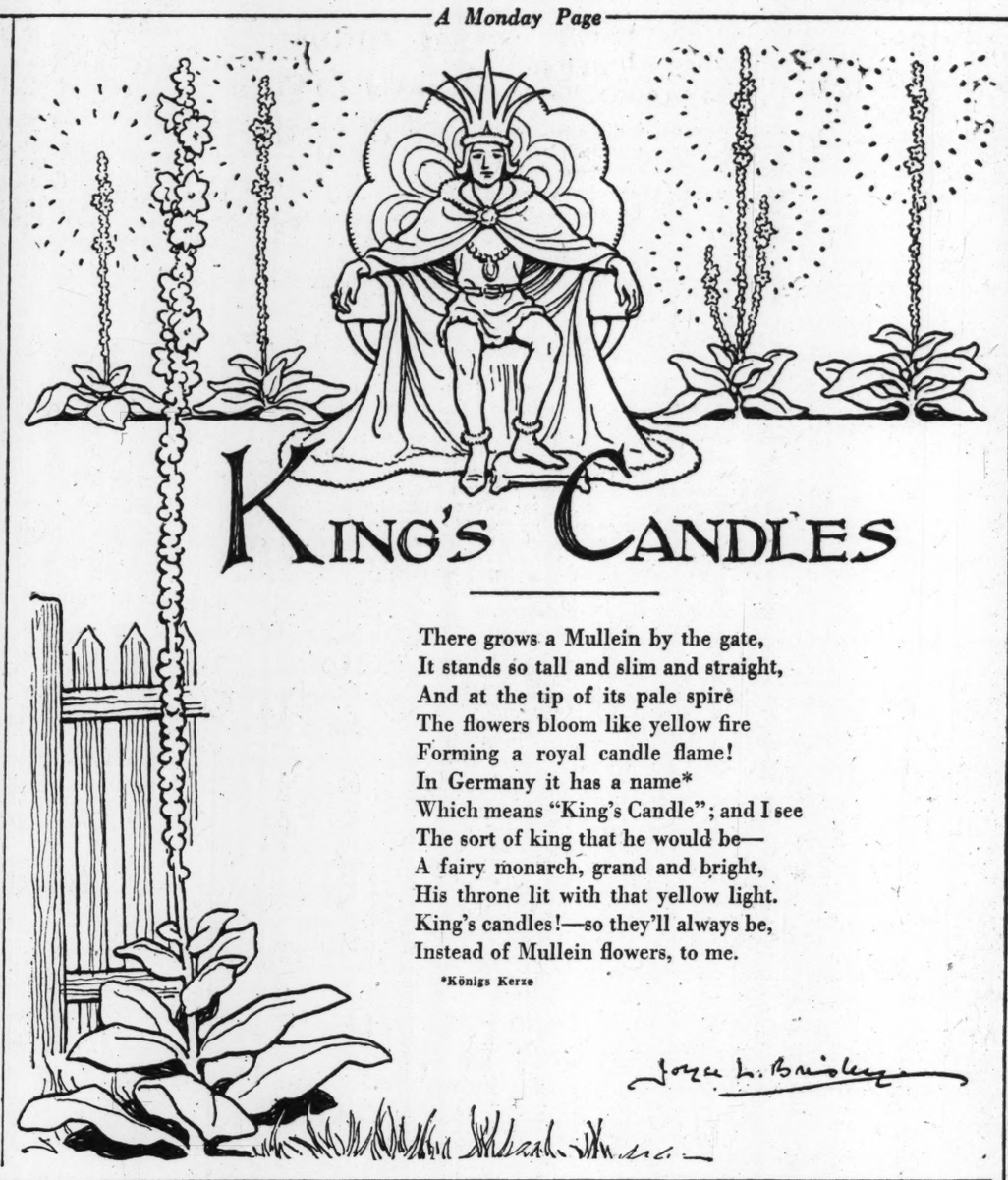
"What a ridiculous thing to do!" said Cuthbert. "Fancy rolling yourself up and going to sleep on a warm, sunny day like this," and he set off again, eating and asking questions and getting in everyone's way as usual.

Left Alone

As the days passed the leaves began to fall, and there seemed to be less and less to eat. "But I won't spin a cocoon!" said Cuthbert firmly, although he was beginning to find the weather unpleasantly cold.

One night the wind blew so hard that by morning there were very few leaves left anywhere in the garden, and Cuthbert woke to find himself sitting on a bare stalk. He stretched himself and looked round at the desolate scene. It was so cold that he knew he must do something about it quickly, and hurrying down the stalk of his plant he came to the only leaf left in sight.

It didn't take long to get under the leaf, and he was soon spinning himself vigorously into a nice, warm, safe cocoon. And by the time Tommy Thrush, feeling that a fat little caterpillar was exactly what he wanted for lunch, came that way, Cuthbert had disappeared from sight for the winter.



KING'S CANDLES

There grows a Mullein by the gate,
It stands so tall and slim and straight,
And at the tip of its pale spire
The flowers bloom like yellow fire
Forming a royal candle flame!
In Germany it has a name*
Which means "King's Candle"; and I see
The sort of king that he would be—
A fairy monarch, grand and bright,
His throne lit with that yellow light.
King's candles!—so they'll always be,
Instead of Mullein flowers, to me.

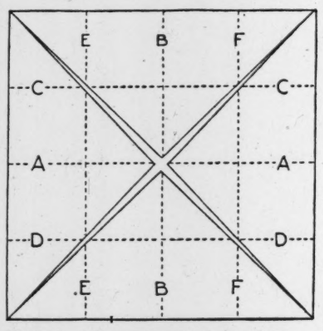
*Königs Kerze

Joyce L. Brisley

To Make an Attractive Box

An attractive box to hold a gift, or for candy or nuts on a party table may be made very easily from a square of paper. Choose prettily colored paper that will contrast with your table decorations, if you want your boxes for a party. Paper with colored figures on a white background will make an attractive container for a gift.

The size of your box will be determined, of course, by the size of the sheet of paper with which you start. A square eight and a half inches wide will make a box measuring three inches across and one and a half inches deep. Follow the directions, as illustrated in the pictures, and you will find it quite easy to make the box.



This Is the Small Six-Inch Square, Made by Folding the Corners of the Large Square so That They Meet in the Center. The Dotted Lines Show Where the Creases Should Be Made

First fold the points of your square over so that they meet in the center; crease the paper along the folds. Now you have a small square, six inches wide and six inches deep.

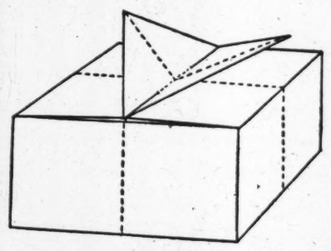
Fold this small square in half along the dotted line A in the first picture and crease it along the fold. Then open it and fold and crease it again along the dotted line B. Open it again and fold and crease it along the dotted line C.

Fold the crease in the same way along the dotted lines D, E and F, opening the square after each fold so that you start each time from the small six-inch square, as shown in the first picture.

When you have made all these six folds and creases, open the paper out entirely so that you have the full eight-and-a-half-inch square marked with creases that make 24 tiny full squares and a number of half squares along the edges.

The large picture shows the open square as it will look at that point. Now cut away the eight half squares which are outlined in the picture with heavy lines. Then make straight cuts in the 10 places marked with dotted lines.

Now your paper is ready to be folded into a box. The four shaded squares in the center of the large picture will form the bottom of the box. The squares marked A will form the sides of the box. The four squares marked B will



Here Is the Finished Box, the Triangular Pieces at the End of the Outer Squares Forming Fastenings for the Cover

form flaps to hold the sides together. The outer squares will form the top of the box.

Fold the sides (the squares marked A) up from the bottom and crease the folds to form the bottom edges. Draw the four loose flaps (marked B) inside the box and paste them in place to hold the sides upright. Then bend over the outer squares to form the top of the box and crease the folds to form the upper edges.

The triangular pieces at the end of the outer squares should be folded to make fastenings for the cover. The flaps at the sides of the triangles C1 and D1 should be folded over so that they can be passed through the slots opposite, marked C2 and D2. After they have been passed through these slots, they should be opened out again, making the fastening secure and forming neat triangular pieces for the top of the box, to which suitable decorations may be fastened, if desired.

Grapes for School Children

If you were at school in that part of Ruthenia now belonging to Hungary, you would be given a feast of grapes every day!

The Hungarian Government has bought about half a million pounds of grapes and is giving 25,000 boys and girls half a pound each of this delicious fruit every morning.

It happens that this year has been an unusually good one for the vines in Ruthenia. The growers, however, would not have been able to sell the grapes because the high charge for bringing carloads to the big markets would have raised the prices too high.

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

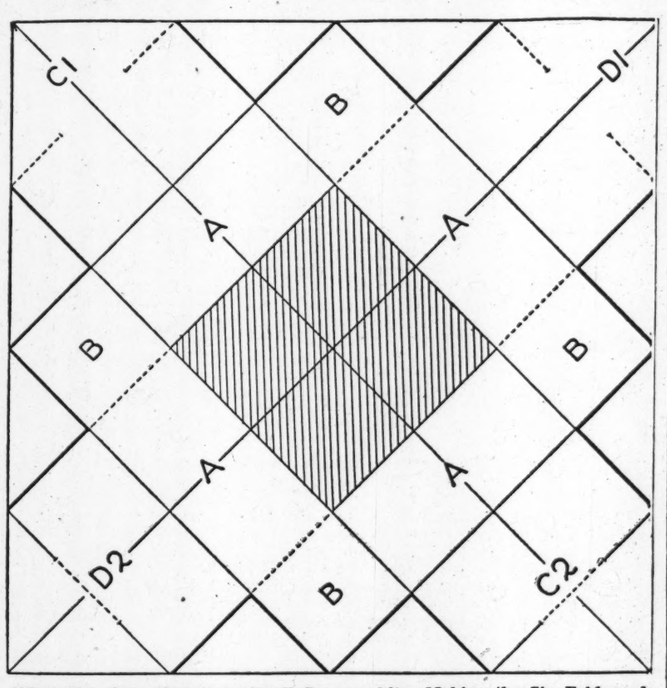
Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.



When You Open Out Your Small Square, After Making the Six Folds and Creases in It, It Will Look Something Like This. The Four Shaded Squares in the Middle Form the Bottom of the Box. The Squares Marked A Form the Sides. The Two Half-Squares Indicated With Heavy Lines on Each of the Four Sides Are to Be Cut Away Before You Start to Fold the Box

Let Us Choose Books

Book Views

In her new book, "Skippack School," Marguerite de Angeli has written, we think, her best story and has made far more beautiful illustrations than those of her earlier books. Again as in "Henner's Lydia" she writes of the Pennsylvania Dutch, but this time Eli Shrawder, a boy, is the hero of a story built around the character of a real schoolmaster, Christopher Dock, who lived in 1750 while the Mennonite people were settling the Skippack section. This is a perfect gift book for boys and girls and one they will cherish when much older.

"Little Grey Gown," by Mabel Leigh Hunt tells the story of Libby Ann, a little Quaker girl; her pet lamb, Alice Fell; her best chum, Chatty Tatlock; her brother Reuben, and the grey gown that was made from Alice Fell's fleecy coat. Ilse Bischoff's illustrations have the same gentle, sincere quality as the quiet Quaker-like story.

A Lot About Animals

"Chuckle: The Story of a Woodchuck" by David Stearns, with pleasing pictures in two colors by Sharon Stearns, is a story of a very friendly woodchuck and his adventures in a thunderstorm, with a skunk, a mowing machine and a not too friendly farmer.

"Penguin Twins" by Jane Tompkins and illustrated by Kurt Wiese is a very satisfying book. It is a true story about these comical little creatures, Peter Penguin and his sister Pam. In following their adventures and activities readers will get accurate information about penguin life in the Antarctic.

"Stripey" is a story of a zebra by Hamilton Williamson, author of such favorites as "Lion Cub," "Little Elephant" and other animal tales for very little children. Illustrations by the Haders help to make us better acquainted with Stripey.

Two little girls, Elizabeth Bond and Joan Rabin, have written a sprightly and really clever story, "Crunch: The Squirrel." Kurt Wiese has caught the spirit of fun and mischief that is the charm of this short but merry tale, and has added equally jolly pictures.

Going Visiting

On the coast of Normandy, in France, was a lovely old pension, Pigeon House Inn. It was here that Jacques and Pierre spent their summer holidays. "Pigeon House Inn," by Sybil Emerson, is a book chock full of happy times, good things to eat and jolly friendships.

It is a charming story with lovely pictures, in color and black and white, generously scattered through the book. Boys and girls may broaden their horizons when they read about the sturdy fisherfolk who live on the seacoast of France, the background for the happy holidays of this lively group.

Eliza Orne White, who has written through these many years delightful stories about little girls and natural, fun-loving people with scenes always somewhere in New England, portraying family life at its best, with grown-ups and children enjoying each other in surroundings that reflect gracious and wholesome living, again gives us such a book in "Patty Makes A Visit."

The author still retains the charm and skill of her earlier writing and six-year-old Patty Hopkins, who went to live with Uncle Ralph and Aunt Ilene while her parents were in England, is as lovable a little girl as any of Miss White's book children.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Summer on an Island

"Early Morning Island" is Ann's book really, but because Ann is only eight years old her father wrote it down for her. It is the story of her summer holidays on the Island of Skokholm, off the coast of Wales, and of the many adventures shared with the puffins, the storm-petrels, the rabbits, seals, goats, and other island creatures.

Ann's father and mother made a cozy home out of the ruin of an old farmhouse, using the timber, tanks and deckhouses, the cabin steps, rails, rigging and other treasures collected from a wreck before the sea took the rest away, and there, by the driftwood fire, or sitting together on the sunny slopes of the bay, or on the top of Spy Rock, or in the garden, Ann told her father about the enchanting happenings contained in this book.

What Will You Have?

Most authors write their stories, but Miss Elizabeth Clark explains in her latest book, "Tell Me a Tale," that she "grows" hers. She grows them in much the same way as she did the flowers in her patch of garden when she was young, digging, raking, sowing, watering with enthusiasm, and getting any amount of fun out of it all. Little wonder that her stories are so full of freshness and sunshine and color.

What tale shall we have today? A fancy tale? A tale of real happenings? A folk tale from other lands? They are all here. There is the marvelous moonlight adventure of Mrs. Spriggins' cat on Midsummer Eve; and the wonderful story of the old iron pot that was taken in exchange for the cow and brought a Christmas pudding and a sack brimful of wheat, and bags of gold to the poor man and his wife, besides many, many other good stories.

The many illustrations are by the well-known artists, Nina and Tony Brisley.

D. A. L.

Skippack School, by Marguerite de Angeli. Illustrated by the author. New York and London: Doubleday, Doran. $2.00.

Little Grey Gown, by Mabel Leigh Hunt. Illustrated by Ilse Bischoff. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

Chuckle: The Story of a Woodchuck, by David Stearns. Illustrated by Sharon Stearns. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $1.00.

The Penguin Twins, by Jane Tompkins. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Stripey, by Hamilton Williamson. Illustrated by Berta and Elmer Hader. New York and London: Doubleday, Doran. $1.00.

Crunch: The Squirrel, by Elizabeth Anne Bond and Joan Elaine Rabin. Pictures by Kurt Wiese. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Pigeon House Inn, drawings and story by Sybil Emerson. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $2.00.

Patty Makes a Visit, by Eliza Orne White. Illustrated by Helen Blair. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

Early Morning Island, or A Dish of Sprats, written down by R. M. Lockley. London: Harrap. 5s. net.

Tell Me a Tale, by Elizabeth Clark. London: The University of London Press. 2s. 6d. net.

Great big husky fellers like cold weather when they can wear their warm new snow suits. Mothers find well designed play clothes at shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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WATFORD, HERTS, ENGLAND

Backlog Retail Auto Orders Largest in Recent Years

Steel Output Is Steady At 93½ Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The holiday interruption had little effect on steel demand during the past week and operations held at its recent peak of 93½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Orders this month," continues the report, "will be well below the October total but are sufficiently close to the volume of shipments to prevent any marked shrinkage in backlogs. Unfilled business will support heavy operations through January, and additional buying is in prospect when first quarter prices are named, probably within the next ten days.

"Backlogs vary in different products, bars and flat-rolled steel being sold ahead most extensively. On the other hand, structural shapes are available for shipment before the end of the year, and plate deliveries also are improved.

Railroads Busy

"Railroad equipment builders are swinging into production of heavy orders booked recently, with a stimulating effect on steel releases. Farm equipment manufacturers, starting a new fiscal year, are aptimistic regarding the outlook and expect a 25 to 30 per cent sales gain in the ensuing 12 months. This is reflected in current operations of implement and tractor builders.

"The automobile industry is enjoying active retail sales which are preventing dealer stocks from accumulating rapidly and which will support relatively heavy production for at least the next 60 days. Assemblies still are restricted by idleness of Chrysler plants, and last week's output was also curtailed by the holiday which reduced the total 14,180 units to 72,520 cars and trucks.

"General Motors cut from 48,180 to 40,240, Ford from 22,615 to 18,600 and all others from 15,905 to 13,680. Higher schedules are indicated this week.

Scrap Prices Easier

"Scrap markets retain an easy tone in most districts, and the price composite is off 8 cents to $19.50. England has placed orders in this country for 750,000 to 800,000 tons of scrap, including 150,000 to 200,000 tons on old orders that had not been completed when war started.

"The decline in buying for export has been given responsibility for price weakness in some eastern areas recently, although lower quotations have been general throughout the country.

"Some steelworks are encountering delays in readying additional open-hearth furnaces for service. This situation and the necessity of closing active units for repairs account for inability of the industry to move ingot output immediately to theoretical capacity. Only two districts scored gains last week, Chicago and Buffalo both being up 2 points to 95 per cent."

'Earmarked' Gold Cut to $982,563,836; Lowest Since May

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign gold deposited in this country "under earmark" has dropped below $1,000,000,000 for the first time since May.

The Commerce Department reported a $68,880,731 decline in earmarked gold in the Federal Reserve banks in the week ended Nov. 15, which brought the remaining total down to $982,563,836.

Earmarked gold, which is owned by foreign governments and their central banks reached a peak of about $1,300,000,000 in July and has been decreasing steadily ever since. Although individual ownership of the gold is not disclosed, some of it is known to belong to the Allies, and the Allied portion may have been reduced in recent weeks to make cash payments for merchandise. The gold could be converted into cash by selling it to the United States Treasury.

Imports of gold in the same week totaled $29,760,466, about $1,300,000 more than in the preceding week. It included $6,090,020 from Canada, $2,090,182 from Italy, $3,159,940 from The Netherlands, $5,112,964 from Sweden, $3,045,371 from England, $5,370,718 from India, $1,766,776 from Hong Kong, and $1,340,282 from the Philippines.

Silver imports declined somewhat to $883,342, including $545,234 from Mexico, $102,779 from Bolivia, and $83,283 from Canada.

Exports amounted to $3,155 of gold and $188,755 of silver.

Loans to Brokers Rise $31,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City in the week ended Nov. 23, totaled $494,000,000.

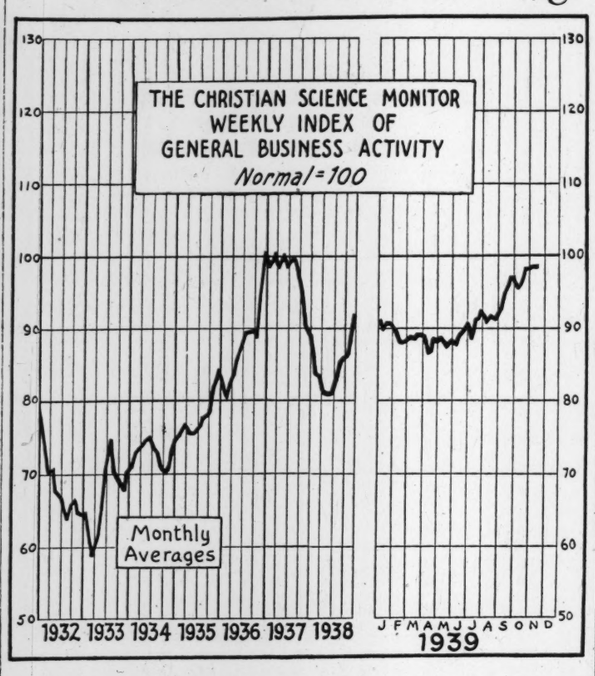
The total represented an increase of $31,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $568,000,000.

Kraft Paper Prices to Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—The contract price of Kraft liner board, used to make heavy board shipping containers, will be advanced $10 a ton to $55 on Jan. 1, it was reported in the paper trade. The product was boosted $2.50 a ton in January and April of this year, making a $15 a ton rise since the first of the year.

Monitor Index of Business Levels Off at Year's High



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity remained steady during the week ending Nov. 18 at the year's high level of 98.4 reached in the previous week. This compares with 89.6 on Nov. 19, 1938.

Declines in two of the components, electric power production and bank debits outside New York City, were offset by an increase in the miscellaneous freight carloadings series. For all three components the totals for the week were larger than in the previous week but allowance for the holiday influence in the earlier week resulted in a greater-than-seasonal dip in the power index and less-than-seasonal advance in debits.

Miscellaneous carloadings, on the other hand, even with the adjustment for the holiday factor, fell short of the drop customary at this time and spurted forward to a new high for the current recovery.

Steel ingot production leveled off last week and automobile production dropped below the previous week's outturn, reflecting the shutdowns for the early Thanksgiving Day holiday.

Retail sales were reported at a new high for the year, as the first effects of holiday buying were felt. Comparisons with a year ago indicate that activity is maintaining satisfactory gains. Wholesale commodity prices eased during the week ended November 18.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 18* 1939	Nov. 11 1939	Nov.19 1939
Combined index	98.4	98.4	89.6
Bk debits outside NYC	88.3	88.6	82.0
Electric power production	101.8	102.6	94.9
Misc. carloadings	101.4	99.7	86.4

*Preliminary.

Canadian September Imports From U. S. Down Moderately

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's imports from the United Kingdom during September dropped to $9,253,000 from $10,015,000 in September last year, a decrease of only $762,000 despite the war, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Excluding gold, value of imports from all countries totalled $73,564,000 compared with $56,412,000, an increase of $16,096,000. Of the total, the United States supplied $50,800,000 worth compared with $34,705,000 in September, 1938.

Value of principal imports from all countries with figures for September, 1938, in parentheses.

Agricultural and vegetable products $12,640,000 ($9,027,000); fruits $1,937,000 ($1,533,000); sugar, chiefly for refining, $2,007,000 ($1,750,000); animals and animal products $2,643,000 ($1,917,000.)

Fibres, textiles and textile products $7,223,000 ($6,862,000); wood, wood products and paper $2,911,000 ($2,787,000.)

Automobiles $1,486,000 ($327,000); automobile parts $2,280,000 ($1,520,000); brass $238,000 ($194,000); copper $105,000 ($61,000); lead $30,000 ($12,000); nickel $125,000 ($107,000); precious metals $401,000 ($194,000); tin $122,000 ($218,000); chemicals and allied products $5,097,000 ($3,076,000.)

Sharp Gain Shown in New Freight Cars on Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads had 28,931 new freight cars on order on Nov. 1, 1939, the Association of American Railroads announced. On Oct. 1 this year, they had 23,053 new frieght cars on order and on Nov. 1, 1938, there were 5,153.

Of the new freight cars on order on Nov. 1 this year, 16,216 were coal cars, 11,492 were box cars and the remainder were miscellaneous cars, such as refrigerator, stock and flat cars.

In addition, Class I railroads on Nov. 1 this year had 64 new steam locomotives and 72 new electric and Diesel locomotives on order compared with 68 steam and 40 new electric and Diesel locomotives on order on Oct. 1. On Nov. 1, 1938, there were 7 steam and 28 new electric and Diesel on order.

Class I railroads in the first 10 months of 1939 put in service 17,417 new freight cars, of which 10,418 were box and 6,106 were coal cars. There also were put in service in that period 549 flat cars, 160 stock cars and 99 refrigerator cars along with 85 miscellaneous cars. In the same period last year 13,009 new freight cars were put in service.

U. S. Underwriters Change Shipping Insurance Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—American shipping insurance underwriters, according to their new war risk rates, consider vessels flying the United States flag the safest on the high seas.

The underwriters announced a new schedule of premiums covering the risks of "war, strike, riots and civil commotions."

The schedule excludes any shipments to or from any German or Russian ports.

The highest regular rate charged is 7½ per cent the value of the cargo on any belligerent nation's ship trading south of Bergen in the Scandinavian countries and, consequently, in the area of Germany's most intensive submarine campaign. The rate for neutral flag vessels in the same area runs from 5 to 7 per cent, according to points of call and destination.

The preference for United States flag vessels is demonstrated in the schedule for imports into Norway by the northern route. In that case, the rate for United States ships is 2½ per cent; for other neutral flag ships, 3 per cent; and for belligerent flag ships, 4 per cent.

Another example is that of Atlantic shipping between North and South America, with United States and Latin-American flag ships charged ¼ of 1 per cent premium; other neutral flag ships charged ½ of 1 per cent; and belligerent flag ships charged 2 per cent.

A "special strike, riot and civil commotion" rate is charged for shipments to or from the interior of Palestine. It is 17½ per cent and is payable in addition to Mediterranean war risk premiums.

Auto Industry Booms Trying To Fill Orders

DETROIT, Nov. 27 (AP)—Although one of its major producing units has been in enforced idleness for nearly eight weeks, the automobile industry has assembled and delivered to dealers approximately 857,000 of its 1940 models and is roaring along at a pace reminiscent of the boom periods of other years.

Every car manufacturer reports a bank of unfilled orders that will permit no slowing down of assembly plant activity for many weeks to come. Only a settlement of the Chrysler labor dispute is needed to send car production above the level of 100,000 units a week. Assemblies last week aggregated a little more than 72,500 cars and trucks, the Thanksgiving Day holiday having cut into production by the leading volume manufacturers.

Heavy Accumulation

The accumulation of retail orders is heavier than at any time in the industry's recent history. Ward's Automotive Reports, commenting upon the volume of unfilled orders, said this week:

"There is an industry-wide backlog of orders of remarkable proportions, resulting in a delay of retail deliveries running from three to 10 weeks. This is a factor which will hold production in high ground to the end of the year and perhaps beyond—and in addition there will arise the necessity of stocking 10,000 dealers with new cars when the Chrysler dispute ends."

Authoritative estimates of the number of workers made idle by the dispute between Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) place the number at fully 155,000, of which approximately 55,000 are directly employed by the Chrysler plants; others are on the rolls of numerous supplier factories whose activity depends almost solely upon Chrysler production operations.

Elsewhere in the industry, the story is just the opposite, with employment close to top levels. The Ford Company, for example, has upwards of 90,000 workers currently on its pay rolls. It is rolling 4,650 cars a day off its various assembly lines and aiming at still higher levels.

Need 4,000,000 Output

The several units of the General Motors group are adding about 10,000 cars and trucks daily to the production total. Chrysler, if it were operating, would be assembling about 5,000 units daily at this time.

Leading authorities of the industry appear to be generally agreed that consumer demand for the 1940 models will require a production total of at least 4,000,000 cars and trucks. They admit, however, that they are more perturbed over the labor situation than they are over any likelihood of an unexpected curtailment of buyer interest.

There has been much gossip in automotive trade circles regarding the plans of the U. A. W.- C. I. O. once the Chrysler dispute is settled. That it will seek wage and working agreements or revisions of existing contracts with several manufacturers upon whom the leading car makers depend for essential parts and equipment appears to be generally expected.

The Chrysler dispute, although it did not affect as great a volume of car production, already has exceeded in duration the great General Motors strike of 1937. The production tie-up of two years ago lasted 44 days; the current differences have halted assemblies since Oct. 6.

Mississippi State Issue Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., is offering at prices to yield 2.70 per cent to 2.80 per cent, according to maturity, an issue of $5,000,000 State of Mississippi highway bonds, Fourth Series, due $500,000 semi-annually February 1, 1955-August 1, 1959 inclusive.

Of the total $2,000,000, comprising the first four maturities, carry a 3 per cent coupon and the remaining $3,000,000 a 2¾ per cent rate. The bonds will constitute, in the opinion of counsel, valid and legally binding obligations of the State, payable solely from gasoline or motor fuel taxes.

Lead Stocks Off Sharply, Output, Shipments Rise

NEW YORK (AP) — Domestic stocks of lead at the end of October totaled 73,963 tons, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. This figure compared with a revised total of 97,473 tons at the end of September and 117,476 tons on Oct. 31, 1938.

Production in October was 42,563 tons against 39,359 (revised) in the previous month and 31,843 in October last year. The month's domestic shipments were 66,060 tons against 59,889 (revised) in September and 45,726 in the corresponding month last year.

N. E. Telephone $2 Dividend

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has declared a $2 quarterly dividend, payable Dec. 23 to stock of record Dec. 1. For more than a year the company has paid $1.50 quarterly dividends. B. J. Bowen, Secretary, said improved business was reflected in the larger payment.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market went down again last week—a little. Nowadays it goes up a little one week and down a little more the next. The net effect is a slow downward drift, which doesn't mean a thing in the long run, for all the losses in the last four weeks could be wiped out by a single day's gain like that of September 3 (or of course could be doubled by a single comparable day's loss).

By sheer guess work, just looking at the charts (i. e., chart-reading) it looks as though the market would go down a bit further, then find some reason for going up smartly. In the last 15 months it has developed the habit of rising like a kangaroo going up stairs—one big jump, then a long "consolidation," then a preliminary settling on its haunches, and another big jump. So bulls here have not yet lost heart by a long shot.

The news is now beginning to contain some really bearish coloring—enough so the market deserves a little praise for resisting it. This news is that the war is not only failing to have a bullish meaning for our economy but is actually coming to have a bearish meaning.

Neutrals Suffer More

That is to say, neutral economies appear likely to suffer much more seriously than in the last great European war. In Europe their ships are sunk, their harbors mined, their export markets reduced, their defense bills stepped up, their imports stopped off, their trade disrupted and their governments bullied. Only those neutrals are being courted who might be tempted into war. The Balkan alliance seems to be bogging down. The North Sea neutrals have shut in their own ships pending developments in the new outlaw mine laying. Little Denmark is knee-deep in unsaleable butter and pork.

For us it begins to look as though our non-military exports to Britain and France will be cut more than our military exports will be increased. They will take Australian and Canadian wheat by preference. They are loaded up with our barter cotton. They don't need our petroleum. They have banned our apples, and jewelry. All they want is our airplanes, scrap steel, machine tools, and small arms. That goes for Canada, and now they have tied up Argentina.

Our reciprocal trade treaty program is bolled up in military restrictions and our export branches hobbled by the title-transfer part of our neutrality act. Furthermore, everybody is afraid of the current business boom lest it collapse in case peace breaks out.

And now our national defenses are to be doubled against the alleged menace of European powers locked in lethal embrace, and we are to have a bigger army and navy in preparation for the war which we are bound we will not enter under any circumstances. The added expense, it is intimated by President Roosevelt—always a budget-balancer at heart of course—ought naturally to be met by taxation not by borrowing.

Tax Talk Bearish

Some say the President's remarks on taxation caused the Friday sell-off, but it had started a half hour or an hour before his remarks appeared on the broad-tape. Still, the market sometimes anticipates. Talk of heavy added defense outlays has been in the air for some time, and also of "war profits" taxes. The adroitness with which the Administration tied the two together to its own advantage wasn't much of a surprise. It falls in with the Administration's ability to argue for more relief and farm outlays via the pump-priming logic but to argue for more taxes via the budget-balancing logic, and it also falls in with the new budget message technic of leaving out certain popular expense items to be filled in by Congress later on, thus shifting the responsibility off the Government's shoulders.

While the Administration is thus capitalizing the war for certain purposes it has returned to peacetime psychology on the utility front. The truce there now seems over, and this also was a disturbing influence on stock prices. Almost simultaneous anti-utility blasts from TVA's Lilienthal, REA's Carmody, FPC's Olds, the New York Power Authority's Davidson, from Senator Norris and from Mr. Ickes seemed inspired. A new effort is apparently to be made to herd the utilities into a large "defense" power program.

Meantime also the Securities and Exchange Commission is making very sour faces at the Stock Exchange, exciting considerable indignation in the Street. The conference-table method has been scrapped for the method of anonymous Washington stories of SEC displeasure over the Exchange's new proposals on customers' men, brokers' financial statements, and extra charges for special services, and on its alleged failure to keep on with the broker-dealer segregation program.

Market Behind Business

Turning to the pleasanter business news, the market is still strikingly and inexplicably behind business. Some of the indices have shown a slight recession, for the first time, but this microscopic setback is no justification in itself for the market's apathy. In fact, it comes after a second acceleration, in the last month, in business activity, which never produced even a jiggle in the market.

There may have been some steel forward buying against labor troubles which now appear unlikely to develop, but this could hardly explain buying into 1940 on unstated prices. The Chrysler shutdown continues, but means a good deal of postponed production and sales.

About a million tons of scrap was sold abroad last week, including 850,000 tons to Britain, indicating that there is still some life in the foreign market. The railroads' net operating income figures for October are coming in the best in about ten years.

One of the curiosities of the war, which may contribute to understanding this market's action, is the contrast between the belligerents' and the neutrals' share markets in the last two months. London, Paris, and Berlin are practically back to August levels; Berlin is higher than a year ago. London has advanced steadily for the last week. Not so the neutral markets in Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Zurich. They are depressed. The notion that neutrals can stick around and pick up profits from the belligerents seems another casualty of this war.

Believe it or not, the Federal Reserve authorities are actually selling out their government portfolio in quite a big way. They have whittled down their bill holdings to less than $100,000,000 and sold $28,000,000 last week. More important, they sold some $6,000,000 of notes and $22,000,000 of bonds, so that their open-market position dropped some $56,000,000. And the market took it, despite the coming $500,000,000 offering announcement.

A good deal of utility refunding is expected, perhaps $200,000,000, beginning with the Colorado issue. Most of it has been waiting since the war started. Utility yields are almost back where the slump started.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Food Values to be THANKFUL for This THANKSGIVING

FANCY FRESH NORTHERN

TURKEYS

OUR FAMOUS MONEY BACK GUARANTEE with every Turkey

29c lb

BUTTER	FANCY FRESH BROOKSIDE	1 LB ROLL	34c
CHEESE	MILD—WHOLE MILK VARIETY	LB	21c
LARD	PURE REFINED	3 1 LB PKGS	23c
BREAD FLOUR		24½ LB BAG	69c
PASTRY FLOUR		24½ LB BAG	65c
EGGS	FRESH LARGE BROOKSIDE FROM NATIVE FARMS	DOZ	39c

Sweethome Chocolates		1 LB BOX	27c
Millbrook Chocolates	Assorted	1 LB BOX	39c
Thin Mints	A New Candy Treat	1 LB BOX	29c
ALSO A WIDE SELECTION OF BULK VARIETIES Including Old Fashions, Chocolate Cocoanut Balls, Peanut Butter Buds and Many Others		1 LB BULK	19c
Beverages	MILLBROOK - ALL KINDS CONTENTS ONLY	3 28 oz BOTS	25c
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce		2 17 oz TINS	21c
Campfire Marshmallows		LB BOX	15c
Snosheen Cake Flour		44 oz PKG	21c
Educator Crax		LB PKG	17c
Pillsbury's Pancake Flour		20 oz PKG	8c
Finast Baked Beans		2 28 oz TINS	23c
Mild Cheese	WHOLE MILK VARIETY	LB	23c
Star Sweet Pickles		QT JAR	23c
Seeded Raisins	FANCY	2 15 oz PKGS	15c
Seedless Raisins	FANCY	3 15 oz PKGS	19c
Fancy Currants	NEW CROP PLUMP, TENDER	11 oz PKG	14c
Dromedary Dates	PITTED	2 7¼ oz PKGS	23c
None-Such Mince Meat		2 PKGS	21c
Bell's Seasoning	FOR PERFECT STUFFING	PKG	9c
Eveready	FRUIT COCKTAIL 2 LGE TINS 45c	2 TALL TINS	25c
Finast Squash	FANCY QUALITY PACKED IN MAINE	2 No 2½ TINS	19c
Moxie	REFRESHING - DISTINCTIVE PRICE FOR CONTENTS	2 LGE BOTS	25c
Doughnuts	LARGE SIZE PLAIN OR SUGARED	2 DOZ	25c
Grape Juice	RED WING 16 oz BOT 14c	32 oz BOT	25c
Stuffed Olives	SM BOT 12c MED BOT 21c	LGE BOT	39c
Finast Pitted Dates		2 7¼ oz PKGS	19c
Finast Mince Meat		2 PKGS	19c
Dromedary	ORANGE, LEMON OR CITRON PEEL	2¾ oz TIN	9c

Choice Dark FRUIT CAKES

Made From an Old English Recipe

PANTRY SIZE	2 ozs EACH	25c
GIFT SIZE	2 LBS 6 ozs EACH	69c
GIFT PACK	4 LBS 8 Ozs EACH	99c

Walnuts DIAMOND BUDDED LB 25c

Mixed Nuts Choice Assortment LB 25c

Pancake Flour		20 oz Pkg	5c
Grapefruit	Finast	2 No 2 Tins	19c
Cherries	Maraschino Style	2 5 oz Bots	25c
Burnett's	Vanilla	2 oz Bot	25c
Rumford	Baking Powder	12 oz Tin	19c
Royal	Baking Powder	6 oz Tin	17c
Milk	Evangeline Evaporated	4 Tall Tins	27c
Peaches	Richmond	2 Lge Tins	27c
Peaches	Finast	2 Lge Tins	29c
Hormel Spam		12 oz Tin	25c
Hormel	Spiced Ham	12 oz Tin	25c
Libby's	Corned Beef	12 oz Tin	18c
Cheese	Old Cured	Lb	29c
Cheese	Young American	Lb	25c
Squash	B&M one pie	2 14½ oz Tins	15c
Shredded	Wheat	2 Pkgs	21c
R&R	Plum Pudding	No 1 Tin	29c
Ketchup	Finast	2 14 oz Bots	25c

Finast Pure TOMATO JUICE 3 24 oz TINS 20c

Fresh FRUITS and VEGETABLES

ORANGES	MED. SIZE FLORIDAS	2 DOZ	29c
GRAPEFRUIT	FLORIDAS	4 FOR	15c
GRAPES	EMPEROR	2 LBS	13c
BANANAS	MELORIPE	4 LBS	23c
SQUASH		6 LBS	10c
CELERY	CRISP WHITE	2 2 BCHS	25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Saturday's sales	293,100
1939 volume to date	241,442,756
1938 volume to date	266,230,166

Stocks Rise Fractionally; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Led by the rails, selected stocks put on a mild market rally today.

The going was slow from the start, but initial declines running to around a point were converted into gains of as much. Near the final hour top marks were shaded here and there. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

The recovery shift was attributed in part to the belief of some technicians that at least a temporary upturn was in the cards because of the notable drying up of offerings in the past week or so.

Tax doubts still permeated financial quarters, however, and some traders were said to have restricted commitments because of the failure of European war purchases to come up to previous expectations and to the possibility the intensified sea warfare might interfere with shipment of orders already placed. Business news, though, remained an encouraging factor and the idea seemed to be growing that a possible recession next spring might be relatively minor.

Stocks given support included Southern Railway common and preferred, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Loft, General Electric, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, North American, and American Smelting.

Inclined to lag were International Harvester, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Rubber, du Pont, Allied Chemical, and Sears Roebuck.

Tilting forward in the curb were Grumman Aircraft, Lockheed, Aluminum of America, and American Cyanamid "B."

Utility Bonds Advance

Bond trends were divided in a slow market today.

Some utilities and the Latin American issues were the principal advancers toward the close, traders were holding back from any extensive commitments.

Rails were divided in their trends. Among those moving higher were Southern Railway 4s and Santa Fe 4s of '95; lower were Nickel Plate 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Northern Pacific 6s.

The advancing utilities included American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, International Paper 5s, Montana Power 3¾s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and Utility Power & Light 5s.

U. S. Governments were narrowly uneven. Foreign government dollar loans were generally lower with only the Latin Americans resisting the general downward slant.

Wheat Prices Turn Upward in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP) — The hard winter wheat belt drought and unfavorable crop reports from Argentina and Australia resulted in an upturn of wheat prices here today, led by July, 1940, contracts which advanced as much as ¾ cent at one stage.

Private cables from Buenos Aires, where prices were up about 2 cents, reported the fourth night of frosts in southern Argentina in the last six days but said cold weather is checking spread of black rust. Export business in Canadian wheat and flour was estimated at 1,000,000 bushels.

Wheat closed ⅜ lower to ⅝ higher, December 88-87⅞, May 86-86⅛. December contracts showed the only weakness in the pit, due to pre-delivery liquidation.

Corn closed unchanged to ¼ higher, December 50½, May 52½-⅝; oats ⅛-⅜ higher.

New Haven's October Net Best Since December, 1931

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported a net income of $566,137, after fixed charges on the present capital structure, for the month of October, the best showing the system has made for any month since December, 1931.

The October income compares with a net income of $93,909 reported for the same month in 1933. The railroad reported a deficit of $3,415,651 for the first 10 months of 1939 as compared with a deficit of $11,233,167 for the same period a year ago.

Gross revenues for October were $8,010,755 and total operating expenses were $5,425,289. Net railway operating income for the month was $1,480,363.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The price undertone was a bit soggy in the securities market today although there were several resistant spots. British Government bonds, for instance, cancelled early losses and Argentine rail stocks attracted a small following. Domestic carriers fell back after early improvement. Trans-Atlantics and oils inclined lower and coppers where changed were mostly depressed. Industrials held quietly steady.

Paris—The Bourse headed downward today in brisk trade although considerable resistance was displayed. Sentiment was affected by the forthcoming settlement day and continued allied sea losses. Rentes closed 10 to 105 centimes lower.

Amsterdam—The Bourse tried a comeback in late dealings today after a lower start. Most American shares improved slightly while domestic equities were mixed.

Liverpool — Cottom futures closed 2 points higher today to 1 lower as Bombay and speculative demand offset profit taking.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	N'v 25
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	51½	51½	51½	N'v 25
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 20
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18½	18½	18½	
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	4	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	13¼	13	13	
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	1	13	13	13	— ⅝
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	17	17	17	N'v 24
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (½g)	8	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅜g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	173	172	173	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	16	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	65	65	65	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	1	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 24
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	N'v 25
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57½	57⅜	57½	+1
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	6	20½	20½	20½	
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	1	37¼	37	37	
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	6	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	2	6½	6½	6½	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	45½	45½	45½	— ½
116½	82¼	Am Can (4)	3	111¾	111¼	111¼	— ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	172	172	N'v 22
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	32½	31¾	32¼	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	6	53¾	53½	53½	N'v 24
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	1	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	126	126	126	+1
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	N'v 25
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 24
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼	N'v 25
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	23	23	23	
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 25
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	23	27	26½	26⅞	+1⅜
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	N'v 24
55⅛	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	13	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	N'v 24
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21½	21½	21½	—1⅜
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	6⅜	6½	6½	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	23½	22¾	22¾	— ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	57	57	57	—2
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 24
40⅛	24½	Am Metal (3g)	3	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	115	115	115	N'v 25
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	32	A P L$6pf(4.80k)	6	58	57½	57⅞	+ ⅞
49	28	A P&L $5pf (4k)	19	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	18	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
223¼	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	11	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	1	71	71	71	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12	12	12	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	5	52⅜	52	52	
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143½	143½	143½	— ⅜
59	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65¾	65½	65¾	+ ½
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	12	33¼	32½	33	+ ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	N'v 25
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	+ ⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	N'v 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	18	169¾	169¼	169¾	— ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	8	82	81½	81½	— ⅜
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	10	83	82¾	82¾	— ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	148	148	N'v 25
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	4	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	4	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	92½	91⅞	91⅞	N'v 24
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	25	9¾	9	9¼	— ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39	39	39	N'v 24
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	29	31¾	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	4	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	N'v 24
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22	22	22	N'v 25
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	N'v 22
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 22
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	4	48¼	47½	48¼	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	N'v 25
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	9½	9¼	9¼	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76½	76½	76½	N'v 22
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	76	75	75	N'v 21
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	22	27	26¼	26½	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	56½	56½	56½	+1½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	9	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	N'v 21
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	N'v 24
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	5	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	N'v 24
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	67	66½	66½	N'v 25
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 24
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	63	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	13	17¼	17	17	
8¾	3⅜	Balt & Ohio	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	8	7⅞	8	N'v 25
30½	15¼	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	1	16	16	16	
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 24
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	12	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ¼
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	25	25	25	N'v 24
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	N'v 24
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	N'v 20
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	18	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	
22	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.35g)	5	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	8	41	39¾	39¾	—2¼
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	25	82⅜	81¾	82⅜	
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	8	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115¼	115¼	115¼	N'v 24
32⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	27	27	27	
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	N'v 25
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	4	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	12	25⅞	25¼	25½	— ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 24
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	N'v 24
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	6	25½	25½	25½	
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 22
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	1	33	33	33	N'v 25
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6	6	6	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	5	23	22⅞	22	+ ¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	N'v 20
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	49	49	49	+ ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	N'v 25
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	6	13	12½	12½	— ½
11½	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+1¼
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	18	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	11	47¾	46	46¾	— ¾
47	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	47¼	46½	46½	— ½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
41	31⅝	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	N'v 24
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	7	24⅜	24	24	
13⅜	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	23½	23½	23½	—1
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	9	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ½
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	18	12⅜	12⅜	12½	
7¾	1	Bush Teminal	12	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	N'v 25
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	36	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¾g)	8	7¼	7	7	— ¼
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	4	15⅛	15	15¼	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	28	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	6	37¼	37	37	— ⅜
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	6½	6½	6½	N'v 25
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	3	24	22⅝	24	+2
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	6	3⅛	3	3	N'v 24
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	1	69⅛	69	69	—1½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	7	53½	53¼	53¼	
29¼	13⅝	Celanese (½a)	8	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	6	10⅜	10⅜	10½	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	25	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3⅝	3½	3½	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6	6	6	N'v 22
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	9	8¾	8¾	N'v 17
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38½	38½	38½	
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	7	7	7	— ¼
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	N'v 25
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	25½	25¼	25¼	N'v 22
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	18½	18½	18½	N'v 22
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	18	42⅝	42⅛	42½	+ ¼
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	N'v 21
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	19	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2½	2½	2½	— ⅜
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	18	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 24
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	N'v 25
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	N'v 24
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	N'v 15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	12	½	½	½	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5	Childs Co	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	N'v 25
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	31	85⅜	84½	85	
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	4	4	4	N'v 24
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	32	32	32	—1
40⅝	22¼	Clev Graph B(1)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅞
18¼	8½	Climax M (1.20a)	5	46¼	45⅞	46¼	
36⅞	21¼	Cluett Pea(2¾a)	6	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	N'v 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	18	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P p.. (6)	3	105⅜	105	105⅜	+ ⅜
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	5	32¾	32¼	32¼	N'v 24
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	7	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	10	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	N'v 25
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	30	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	85	84½	84½	— ½
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	7	7	7	— ¼
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	N'v 25
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	1	92½	92½	92½	N'v 24
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	*6	45⅜	45⅛	45½	+ ⅜
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	*3	102½	102½	102½	+1¼
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	52¼	51⅞	52¼	+ ⅛
110½	103¾	Coml Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	N'v 20
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	20	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	3	66½	66½	66½	— ½
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.80)	38	31½	31½	31½	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	N'v 22
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	9	25¼	24⅝	25	
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	2	7½	7¼	7½	N'v 22
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	14	28½	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	7	7½	7⅛	7½	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	42	30⅜	30	30⅛	
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅜
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 22
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ½
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	N'v 24
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	22	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	4	2	2	2	N'v 24
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100½	100	100	N'v 25
16⅞	9⅛	Contain Cp (1¾g)	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf(6k)	2	95¾	95½	95¾	N'v 22
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	8	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	+ ¼
116	106	Cont C pf(4½)	1	113	113	113	N'v 25
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	5	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
38¾	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37⅞	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
5½	1⅜	Cont Motors	80	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	19	24⅞	24	24	— ½
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	7	64½	64¼	64⅜	— ⅜
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	N'v 22
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	44	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	16	Crane Co	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	97	97	97	N'v 25
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh(2)	1	31½	31½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

War Opens Big Field Making Holiday Gifts

NEW YORK (AP)—War in Europe and Asia has created an emergency demand in the United States for the designing, and in many cases for the actual production, of merchandise ranging from clothing and accessories to household knickknacks and nearly all the artistic objects you think of for Christmas gifts.

If war continues to close foreign markets, merchandising executives estimate nearly $1,000,000,000 in goods imported annually from nations in the war zones will have to be made here.

But far more urgently needed, they said, are designs for merchandise of at least ten times that value. It means opening a wide field of professional and artistic employment to Americans. Up to now, the best American industrial designers have found jobs in heavy industries—working for builders of railroads, ships, automobiles and airplanes.

Cheaper to Import

They have found most other fields closed to them. The manufacturers of hundreds of small articles and clothing found it cheaper to import "samples" and copy them. More than 50 per cent of the clothing made in America has originated, artistically, abroad.

There will be no Christmas crisis this year, department store officials said, because millions of dollars' worth of small articles were imported before the outbreak of the European war. A shipment of German-made toys reached here a few days ago on a Dutch boat. But they fear a shortage in Christmas gifts next year unless American manufacturers get busy.

Possibilities for manufacturing in America now include woolen clothing which had been finished in England and Scotland, one fifth of the dry goods required for American costumers, shoes bought from Czechoslovakia, embossed leather goods from Central Europe and hand-made jewelry and many decorative objects sold at fantastically cheap prices by Japanese. French, and Austrian exporters.

Designs imported from abroad cover virtually the entire field of women's clothing fashions, except sports models, millinery, women's bags, gloves, belts, buckles and buttons.

See Permanent Industry

Once Americans have taken over the designing, as well as production of these articles business leaders here said, they would never give it up. The end of war will find it a permanent expansion of industrial activity in this country, they predicted.

Where to find these industrial designers is a problem. There are a few good needle trade schools in the New York area, some private schools in other sections of the East where industrial art training is offered.

"Those designers who have not been gobbled up by the big industries lack either the art or the practical vocational training," said Elizabeth Hawes, women's fashion designer who is the energetic spearhead of an apprentice movement in that field.

"Manufacturers will need persons who can do more than draw a pretty picture of anything from a hat to a household gadget," she said. "They will have to know practical things, too."

Most business leaders here thought a revival of old-time crafts in America would be a secondary result. A "mass void" has been created in designing, they said, which first must be filled by "mass production."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Elec Secur pf	5c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 22
Calaveras Cem pf	$3	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Colum Auto Parts Co com v tc pf	$1.50	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 24
Domin Ent & Cartons (Western), Ltd., 7% pf	$17.50	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Fla Port Cem pf	$5	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 25
McCahan S R & Molasses pf	$1.75	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 21
So Col Pwr pf	$1	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Thermoid Co pf	$2	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Yel & Check Cab A	$1	.. Nov.	29	Nov. 27

Extra

Am Home Prod	25c	.. Dec.	23	Dec. 14
Congoleum-Nairn	50c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Consol Invest Tr	20c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Intl Salt	25c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Lone Star Cem	25c	.. Dec.	22	Dec. 11
Macassa Min, Ltd	5c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Montgomery Co Trust	$2	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 15
N Y C Omnibus	$1.25	.. Dec.	22	Dec. 14
Omnibus Corp	30c	.. Dec.	27	Dec. 14
Rand's (Pitts)	1¼c	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 15
Toco Pal Bridge	25c	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 15
Do A	25c	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 15

Increased

Aero Sup Mfg B	20c	.. Dec.	22	Dec. 8
Bell Tel	$2.50	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Paraffine Cos	75c	.. Dec.	23	Dec. 6
Seeman Bros	75c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 30

Irregular

Keystone S & Wine	20c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 2

Special

Am Cyanamid A	$1	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Do B	*$1	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1

Reduced

Hart Carter	15c	.. Nov.	25	Nov. 15

Resumed

Cincin St Ry	15c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 25
Cutler Hammer	50c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Pan Am Pet & T	25c	.. Dec.	21	Dec. 1
Upson-Walton	30c	.. Dec.	20	Dec. 9

Year End

Anaconda Copper	50c	.. Dec.	21	Dec. 5
Andes Copper	50c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 8
Aro Equipment	45c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Ark-Mo Pwr	50c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Chile Copper	50c	.. Dec.	19	Dec. 8
City Auto Stamp	15c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Inland Steel	$1.50	.. Dec.	20	Dec. 5
Midvale Co	$3.50	.. Dec.	16	Dec. 7
Texas Pac Land Trust (Ctfs of Prop Int)	$10	.. Dec.	18	Dec. 1
U S Tobacco	80c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 4
Veeder Root	$2	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1

Regular

Aero Sup Mfg A	37½c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Am Banknote pf	75c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 11
Am Cyanamid A	15c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Do B	15c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Ark-Mo Pwr pf	$1.50	S Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Baldwin Rubber	12½c	.. Jan.	20	Jan. 15
O P	d5	a(..)	U	mb mb m
Bangor & Aroos RR pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 16
Bell Tel Canada	$2	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 23
Blackstone V G & E pf	$3	S Dec.	1	Nov. 27
Ca Westinghouse	37½c	.. Jan.	1	Dec. 20

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Ches & Ohio RR pf A	$1	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 12
Cit Wholesale Supply Co 7% pf	87½c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 30
Do 6% pf	75c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 30
Com Inv Trust	$1	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 9
Do $4.25 pf	$1.06¼	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 9
Commonw'th Loan Co Indianapolis, Ind.) 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Commonw'th Util Corp 7% pf A	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Do 6% pf B	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 15
Do 6½% pf C	$1.62½	Q Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Congoleum Nairn	25c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Consol Inv Trust	30c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co Ltd	$1.50	.. Dec.	23	Dec. 1
Delaware Rfd	15c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Dentists Supl NY	75c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Dom Tex Co	$1.25	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Elk Valley Coal Co Inc	50c	.. Dec.	20	Dec. 8
Erie & Pitt RR	87½c	Q Dec.	9	Nov. 30
Do gtd betterment	80c	Q Dec.	9	Nov. 30
5th Ave Coach	50c	.. Dec.	28	Dec. 16
Gt West Sugar Co	50c	.. Dec.	1	Dec. 15
Hein-Werner M P	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Intl Salt	15c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 5
Lig&MyersTob pf	37½c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Lone Star Cem	$1.75	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 12
Macassa Mines, Ltd	75c	Q Dec.	22	Dec. 11
Mathieson Alk	5c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Do pf	37½c	Q Dec.	23	Dec. 5
Met Ed $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Do $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	27	Nov. 30
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	27	Nov. 30
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	27	Nov. 30
Do 55 pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	27	Nov. 30
Meyer(HH) Pkg Co pf	$1.62½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Mob & Birm RR pf	$2	S Jan.	2	Dec. 1
Mock-J-Voehringer Co. Do pf	$2.25	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 1
National Casualty Co. (Detroit)	25c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Nat'l Grocers Co. Ltd. 4% cum pref	37½c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 15
N J P & L $6 pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	28	Nov. 30
N Y City Omnibus	75c	Q Dec.	22	Dec. 14
Niag Alkali pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 16
N States Power (Wis.) pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Omnibus Corp	30c	Q Dec.	27	Dec. 14
Do pf	$2	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 14
Param'nt Pic 1 pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	26	Dec. 8
Do 2 pf	15c	Q Dec.	26	Dec. 8
Paraffine Cos pf	$1	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 2
Penick & Ford	75c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Penn Tel 6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	27	Dec. 15
Perfect Circle	50c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 15
Pet Milk	25c	Q Dec.	20	Dec. 1
Pfd Accident Insur	20c	Q Dec.	20	Dec. 12
Pub Svc Corp N J	65c	Q Dec.	20	Dec. 1
Do pf	50c	M Jan.	15	Dec. 15
Robertson (HH)Co	25c	Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Schenl'yDistilpf	$1.37½	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Southeast Greyhound L 6% cv pf	30c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Do 6% pf	30c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Tacony-Palm Bldg Do A	50c	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 15
Do 8% pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 15
Union Pac R R	$1.50	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 2
United Carbon	75c	Q Dec.	18	Dec. 2
U S Tobacco pf	43¾c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 4

*Payable in shares of preferred stock, in ratio of one share of preferred to each 10 shares of common stock held.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-40 June	102.18	102.18	102.18
50 3¼s '46-44	110.1	110.1	110.1
1 2¾s '47-45	108.1	108.1	108.1
1 2½s '45	107.18	107.18	107.18
5 2s '47	103.27	103.27	103.27
1 2¾s '51-48	107	107	107
1 2½s '48	106.18	106.18	106.18
4 2½s '53-49	104.16	104.15	104.15
8 2½s '60-55	106.14	106.8	106.8
15 2¾s '63-58	105	104.30	105
10 2¾s '65-60	104.31	104.25	104.25

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-44	107.8	107.8	107.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Alleghany cv 5s'44	79½	79½	79½
15 Alleghany cv 5s'49	71½	70½	71½
2 Alleghany 5s'50 st	43½	43½	43½
2 Allied Strs 4½s'51	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	62½	61½	62½
10 AmI&Chem 5½s'49	103½	103⅝	103⅝
10 Am T&T 3½s'43	109½	109⅜	109⅜
7 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108	107⅞	108
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107½	107⅛	107⅛
6 Ang C Nitra deb 67	38½	38½	38½
31 Arm Del 4s 55	99⅛	99	99⅛
13 AT&SF 4s 95	106¾	106¼	106¾
11 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90⅜	90½
1 AT&SF 4's 48	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4c58	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 A C Lime 4½s64	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 A C Lime 5s 45	78	78	78
10 Ati Refin 3s 53	105¼	105	105
21 AubAutocv4¾s39	47½	45	47½
6 B&O rfg 6s 95	30¼	30	30
2 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	29½	29½	29
9 B&O 1st 5s 48	66½	66½	66½
9 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	65	65½	65½
25 B&O rfg 5s 95	25½	25¼	25½
18 B&O rfg 5s 95 ctf	25½	25¼	25½
26 B&O 5s 96 F	24¾	24¾	24¾
19 B&O 5s 96 F ct	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 B&O cv 4½s 60	17½	17¼	17¼
17 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	16½	15⅞	16½
11 B&O 1st 4s 48	63¾	62½	63¾
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s 41	60	60	60
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 41ct	57½	56½	57½
2 B&O S W 5s 50 ct	46	46	46
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	77	77	77
3 Gang & Aroo 5s 43	116¾	116	116¾
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	130	129⅜	130
3 Beth-Sti 4¼s 60	108	107⅝	108
7 Beth Stl 3⅝s 66	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
22 Boston&Me 5s 67	44¾	44½	44½
11 Boston&Me 4¾s 61	44½	44	44½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	45⅛	44⅝	44⅞
26 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	109¼	109¼	109¼
52 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	81	80⅞	80⅝
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s 50	82	81½	82
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	86	85½	86
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	95½	95¼	95¼
1 Bush Term 4s '52	105½	105¼	105½
7 Can Sou 5s '62	70	70	70
7 Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	86¼	86	86
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	104⅝	104½	104⅝
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	102	102	102
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99½	99½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	100⅝	100	100
13 Can Pac 4sperp	105	105	105
1 Celotex4½s47ww	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Cen of Ga 5½s59	86	86	86
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	109	109	109
14 Cen Pac 5s '60	53¼	53	53
3 Cen Pac 1st 49	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝
8 Cen RR NJ 5s '98reg	13	13	13
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	1110 1-32	110 1-32	110 1-32
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 ChampionP&F4¾s50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 C&O 3½s '96D	123	123	123
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98½	98½	98½
4 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	98½	98½	98½
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	104½	104¼	104½
6 Ch&Q gen 4s '58	111¼	111¼	111¼
31 Ch&Q 4s 11 '49	92¾	92¼	92¼
12 Ch&Q 3½s Ill '49	101	100½	101
27 Cho & E Ill 5s '51	96½	96½	96½
11 Chi&E Ill 5s '51ct	19	18¾	18¾
29 Chi Gt West 4s '59	18⅝	18	18⅝
15 Chi I&L 5s '66	23¼	22⅝	23¼
59 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5¾	5¾	5¾
113 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	7½	7¼	7¼
21 Chi & N W cv 4¾s '49	3⅞	3¾	3¾
4 Chi & N W 4½s 2037 C	10	10	10
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	47	47	47
33 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	23¾	23¼	23¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 CSL & NO 5s '51	80	80	80
4 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	106½	106¼	106¼
4 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 CCC & St L 4½s '77	54⅞	54½	54⅞
5 CCC & St L gen 4s '93	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¼	109¼	109½
21 Clev Elec Illu 4½s '61	83½	83½	83½
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89½	89½	89½
8 Clev Un Term 5s '73	80¼	80	80
8 Clev Un Term 4½s '77 C	73	73	73
7 Colo Fuel & Iron 4½s '70	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 Columbia G 5s'1961	103¾	103¾	103¾
62 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	104¼	104	104¼
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	123¾	123¾	123¾
9 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
1 Con Rys 4s '54	104¼	104	104¼
11 Consum Pow 3½s '70	16	16	16
11 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¼	106	106¼
3 Container Cor 6s '46	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 Container 5s '43	101¼	101⅛	101¼
11 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	109¼	109	109
11 Crown Cork 4½s '48	101¼	101	101¼
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	32¾	32¾	32
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63¾	63⅜	63¾
3 D & R G 4s '36	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 D & R G West 5s '78	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
2 Det Ed 4s '65	111	110¾	110¾
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	97	97	97
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	16	15⅝	16
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	15¾	15⅝	15⅞
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	49	49	49
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	107	107	107
9 Firestone6%R3½s'48	106¼	106	106
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8⅝	8½	8½
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	50	50	50
24 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102	101½	101½
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99¼	99	99¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82⅝	82½	82½
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82⅝	82½	82½
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105	105	105
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102¼	101½	102¼
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	81	81	81
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74½	74	74
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	80	80	80
2 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Housatonic 5s '37	46	46	46
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	36½	36½	36½
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46¼	45⅞	46¼
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
13 Ill Cen 4s '53	45½	44⅞	45½
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48	47½	48
19 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46¼	45⅞	46¼
44 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47⅞	47	47⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44¼	44¼	44¼
30 Interb R Tr 7s '32	73¼	73	73¼
31 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73½	73	73½
8 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32	31¾	31¾
29 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	74¼	74	74
6 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	74½	74	74½
8 Int Gt or 1st 5s '52	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	14½	14½	14½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71	71	71
11 Int Paper 5s '47	58½	58½	58½
21 Int T&T4½s '52	102	101⅝	101⅝
13 Int T&T 5s '55	45	44½	44½
1 K C South 5s '50	48¾	48½	48¼
8 K C South 5s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 K C South 5s '50	65	65	65
29 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	85	85	85
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
2 Kresge Found 2½s '47	105	104¾	105
13 Lac Gas 5½s '53	105	105	105
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	47¾	46½	46½
2 L S & M S 3½s '97 reg	82½	82½	82½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	80	80	80
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	51	51	51
1 LehValNY4½s '40 asd	25	25	25
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19	19	19
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	17	17	17
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17	17	17
7 Liggett & M 5s '51	16	16	16
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	127	126⅞	127
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	86⅞	86¾	86⅞
1 Lou&N 5s 2003B	84	83⅝	84
25 Lou&N 2003	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Louis & N 2003	92	91	92
21 Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
30 Manhat Ry 4s 90	81	80½	81
28 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	77¾	77¼	77½
3 Marion St Shov6s74	77¾	77	77½
2 Market St Ry 7s 40	70	70	70
1 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	53	53	53
1 Mich Cen 4s 40	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
40 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	101⅜	100⅞	101½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	27½	27½	27½
21 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	3	3	3
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	20¾	20½	20¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 65A	30¾	30¾	30¾
15 Mo Pac 5s 77F	14½	14½	14½
3 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	14½	14½	14½
1 Mo Pac 5s 80H	14½	14½	14½
50 Mo Pac 5s H ct	14½	14½	14½
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	14	14	14
13 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14½	14½	14½
17 Mob & Oh 5s 38	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	32½	32½	32½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	100	99¾	99¾
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	42	41	41
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	37¼	37¼	37¼
5 Mount St St 4½s '60	40	39⅞	39⅞
2 Nassau El 4s 51	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103	103
58 Nat Steel 3s '65	103¾	103¾	103⅞
1 N Eng Tel 5s '45	101½	101⅜	101½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	34½	34½	34½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	74½	74½	74½
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	55	55	55
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	36	36	36
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	35	35	35
28 NYC 4½s 2013-A	63	63	63
9 NYC cn 4s '98	55½	55¼	55½
8 NYC 3¾s '46	58½	58½	58½
3 NYC cv 3¼s '52	77¼	77⅛	77⅛
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	62½	62½	62½
3 NYCh&StL25½s '74 A	78¾	78¾	78¾
56 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	ff	ff	ff
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	57	56½	56⅝
7 NY Dock Co 4½s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 NY G El H&P 4s '49	55	55	55
29 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	19	18¾	18¾
3 NYNH&H 4s '47	17	17	17
4 NYNH&H 4s '56	16¾	16¾	16¾
10 NYNH&H 's '56	17	16½	16½
23 NYNH&H 4s '57	6¼	6	6
1 NYNH&H 3½s '54	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	16	15½	16
6 NY Steam 3½s 83	7	7	7
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Niag Falls P 3½s'66	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
4 Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	110¾	110¼	110¾
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	103¼	103	103¼
10 Norf & W 4s '96	121¾	121¾	121¾
6 Nor Am Co 4s '59	120	120	120
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	107½	107½	107½
5 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105¾	105¾	105¾
46 Nor Pac 6s 2047	106¼	106	106
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58½	58	58
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	46	45¼	46
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	69	68¼	68¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	41¼	41⅛	41¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	38	38	38
1 Ogden&Chi Aa 4s '48	108½	108	108½
2 Ohio Ed 5½s '62	9½	9½	9½
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	106½	106½	106½
9 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106	105	105
10 Pac G&El 3½s '66	108	107⅞	108
1 Pac G&El 4¼s '64	110½	110½	110½
4 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	112½	112½	112½
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Pen Co 4s '63	46½	46½	46½
5 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	101½	101½	101½
9 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
6 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 Pen RR gen 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100½	100	100
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	88⅜	88	88
2 Pen RR 4s '43	95½	95½	95½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pen RR 3½s '52	88	88	88
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	86	86	86
2 Phelps

The News of the World as Seen Through the Lens of the Camera

Her First Vote

Marlene Dietrich, screen actress who recently acquired her American citizenship, is shown voting for the first time as an American in Beverly Hills, Calif. The big issue in her first election was California's Ham and Egg plan.

Another refugee from the war in Europe. When the S. S. Penland docked at Hoboken recently, Rolf, a German shepherd dog, was one of the passengers. Rolf, owned by L. Lex of New York, was left in Brussels when his master returned to America. Soon after the war started the Belgian Government announced that all big dogs would be destroyed to conserve food. So Rolf was rushed back to New York with a "luggage left behind tag" on his neck. Inset: Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence of the University of California, who won the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work in atom smashing.

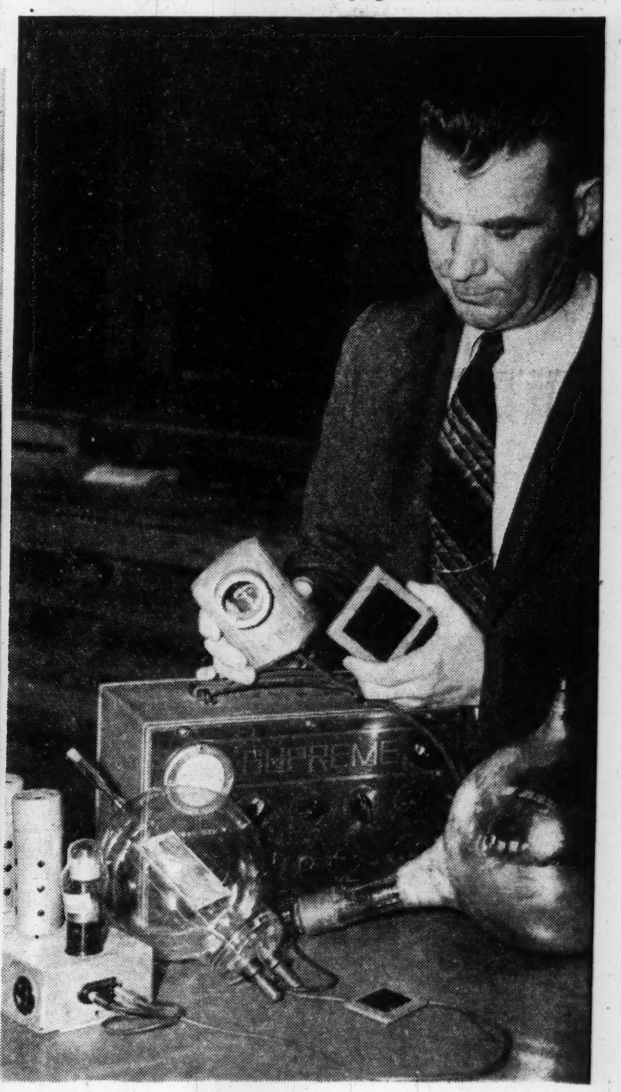
From water to air. Here is Helen Crlenkovich, national women's diving champion, with her plane in one of the student aviation classes sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Authority at the San Francisco Airport. More than 350 colleges are now participating in the Government-sponsored aviation program. Officials of the Authority announced at the beginning of the program that they hoped to train 10,000 pilots. Congress appropriated $4,000,000 to finance the program at its last session.

Sideline Acrobatics

Long before the appearance of the jitterbugs, the gridderbugs of the football sidelines were the tops when it came to acrobatic antics. Here is J. C. Emery of West Point doing his stunts as cheer leader for the Army.

Somewhere on the Western Front With the Duke of Windsor

The Duke of Windsor, second from the right, now a Major General with the British Army in France, is shown during a visit to a French Army headquarters somewhere in France. French officers, with the help of a war map, explain tactical operations.



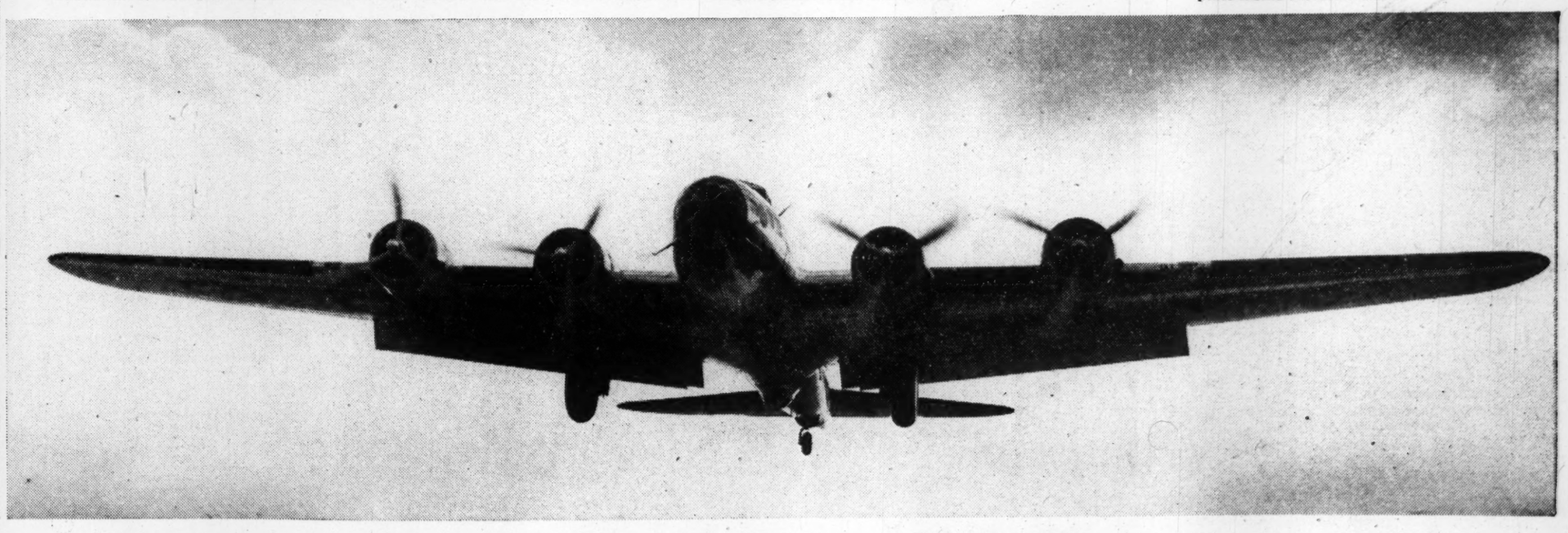
Piercing the Fogs

Guy Ball exhibits the instrument he invented with W. L. Cummings and which he claims will enable airplane pilots to see through the thickest fogs. The device includes a photoelectric cell sensitive to infra-red rays and a scanning device which registers any interference with the light rays passing through the infra-red filters to the silver plate inside the cell itself.

Wide World; © International

'Gone With the Wind' in Fashion

The dress that Scarlett O'Hara wears to the barbecue at "Twelve Oaks" in the movie version of "Gone With the Wind" is interpreted here in the sheerest cotton seersucker sprigged with green and white flowers. The insets at the neckline and the belt are of black satin.



A Flying Fortress of the U. S. Army on a Good-Will Flight

Here is a view of one of the seven Army bombers which started out on a 6,000-mile good-will flight to Brazil. The huge ship is shown coming to earth at Miami Municipal Airport as it completed the first leg of the flight from Langley Field in Virginia Nov. 10. The "Flying Fortress" carried 57 officers and men to Rio de Janeiro to participate in the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Republic of Brazil. Five of the planes reached their destination on Nov. 15. A sixth was delayed at Asuncion, Paraguay, when three propellers were broken off as the plane nosed into a muddy field at the takeoff on the last lap. The seventh plane landed at Puerto Alegre, 400 miles sout h of Rio de Janeiro. All seven planes started the return trip on Nov. 23.

Two Senators Find Flaws In TradeProgram

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—A bitter denunciation of the whole reciprocal trade agreements program was heard today by the Committee for Reciprocity Information as it opened hearings on a proposed trade pact with Chile.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado told the Committee that because of the "most favored nation" principle incorporated in the Trade Agreements Act requiring concessions granted one nation to be extended automatically to every other nation, the law amounted to nothing more than "an insidious formula for breaking down our tariff walls."

"If the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 needs overhauling," said Senator Johnson, "it should be done directly in a constitutional way by the Congress and not through a sniping process under the guise of good neighborliness."

No Obligation Imposed

He said that the "trick and the joker" in the Trade Agreement Act was that this country opened its markets for unneeded raw materials "without imposing any obligation on the balance of the world to accept our goods."

"For these reasons, among others, I opposed the extension of this tariff slashing Act in 1937, and am hopefully looking forward to June next when I believe that the Congress will strike it premanently from our statutes," Senator Johnson said.

The Coloradoan added that "to deliberately make this Nation dependent upon foreign sources for the raw materials which might easily be produced within our own borders is inviting disaster."

"Among the nations of the earth," he continued, "we are the only Nation deliberately urging the importation of raw materials of which we already have a surplus. Such a grievous policy makes utterly foolish the Wage-Hour Act and the multitude of other legislative efforts to raise the standards of living here."

Interested in Copper

Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona said that while he was in agreement with the fundamental policy of the reciprocal trade program, he did not want the State Department to do anything in the proposed agreement "that would materially injure any American industry."

He protested particularly against a reduction in the four-cent-a-pound duty on copper imports, telling the Committee that such action would create far-reaching economic disturbances in the copper producing areas and likewise would be of little benefit to Chile because of competition which would immediately develop from Canada.

Daughter of Dodge Gets $10,000,000

DETROIT, Nov. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Frances Dodge Johnson today came into control of her inheritance of more than $10,000,000 from the Dodge automobile fortune.

The inheritance represents her share of a trust fund established by her father, John F. Dodge, and the accumulated interest from it. Income from the fund has paid her living expenses during the trust period.

Douglas President Gets Aviation Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In recognition of his "outstanding contributions to the design and construction of transport airplanes," Donald Wills Douglas, President of the Douglas Aircraft Company, of Santa Monica, Calif., has been honored with the Daniel Guggenheim medal for 1939, Dr. George W. Lewis, Chairman of the Board of Award, announced Nov. 27. Presentation of the medal will be made at the Honors Night dinner of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences on Jan. 26.

Mr. Douglas is an honorary Fellow and past President of the Institute. He received the Collier trophy for 1935 in recognition of his development of twin-engined commercial transport airplanes, and in the same year delivered the Wilbur Wright Memorial lecture in London.

The medal fund was established in 1928 to provide a gold medal and certificate to be presented annually in recognition of notable achievements in the advance of aeronautics in commemoration of the support given by Daniel Guggenheim to the advancement of aeronautics through donations to universities and for the encouragement of civil aviation.

Low-Speed Plane Bids to Be Asked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Military circles heard Nov. 25 that the Army would ask bids soon on a plane whose chief military value would be low instead of high speed.

If it can be made slow enough, some officials believe such a plane would be more valuable, in directing artillery fire, than the autogyro or the observation baloon.

Major General Henry H. Arnold, Air Corps chief, told Congress months ago that experiments were in progress on a new "slow speed airplane which can hover almost like an autogyro."

Specifications are expected to be completed at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, in a few days and sent to the War Department for approval before designs and bids are asked from manufacturers.

Legend of 'Midas' Morgan Exploded in New Biography

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—A reporter who lived with the late J. Pierpont Morgan when Mr. Morgan was at the height of his power—but never wrote a line about it—has now told "the inside story" of the banker's life.

To the average American of his time, Mr. Morgan was a rich, grasping, money lender who used his money to ruin those who crossed him, multiply his fortune through stock manipulations, and cheat the United States Government.

To this one reporter who knew him intimately, Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. Morgan was a generous, honest businessman who gambled little if at all in stocks, loaned money on faith, risked everything he had to save his Government from collapse without making a cent of profit, and owed his position less to his money than to his reputation of being a "square shooter."

The story Mr. Satterlee saved for 26 years after the passing of Mr. Morgan—the saga of a lonely man who liked to play with children, shoot fireworks on the Fourth of July, dress up as Santa Claus on Christmas Eve, and sing hymns on Sunday nights—is the story of an unquestionably human being.

Human Side Presented

If Mr. Morgan was the business ogre he was supposed to be, and Mr. Satterlee offered a great deal of evidence to the contrary, he had another side at home which was much similar in character to that of the average solid middle-class American.

He dozed in his box at the opera.

He locked himself out one night, and fell asleep, sitting up, on the doormat in the vestibule.

He had pride in minor accomplishments, such as his ability to dress for supper in less than six minutes. He used to dash home late and do it just to hear the guests exclaim.

He asked the blessing each night at table, unless a clergyman was present, in which case the honor was delegated.

Mr. Satterlee could have made a small fortune by selling his story to newspapers or magazines while Mr. Morgan lived, had he been free to do so. He was not free, because Mr. Morgan was his father-in-law. He is free now because sufficient time has passed since Mr. Morgan's era to permit a calm appraisal of the stormy events through which Mr. Morgan lived. The title of the book is "J. Pierpont Morgan, an Intimate Portrait." It is a significant document in the world of finance, for it contradicts the commonly accepted versions of several of Mr. Morgan's most important coups.

Carbine Incident

The Hall carbine incident in the Civil War is an example. Mr. Morgan has been accused of profiteering at the expense of the Union Government because he supplied the money that bought 5,000 carbines from the Army before those same carbines were sold back to the Army at more than 600 per cent profit.

Mr. Satterlee's story is that a speculator named Arthur M. Eastman bought the carbines from the Chief of Ordnance of the Army at $3.50 each. Mr. Eastman resold the guns to Simon Stevens for $11.50 each, without disclosing to Mr. Stevens that the guns were in the possession of the Government. Mr. Stevens telegraphed Gen. John C. Fremont, offering to sell the guns for $22 each, agreeing to modernize them by rifling the barrels. General Fremont accepted.

Mr. Stevens needed $20,000 to make the down payment on the guns so Mr. Eastman could get them from the Government. Mr. Stevens went to Mr. Morgan and borrowed the money. Mr. Morgan deducted his commission, interest, and the price of rifling the carbines ($1 each, incidentally) and had nothing further to do with the deal. A congressional investigating committee cleared him of any blame.

In the gold crisis of 1895, Mr. Satterlee also returns a verdict of not guilty to widely accepted charges against his father-in-law. The effects of the 1893 panic were still being felt at that time, and gold was flowing out of the country because silverites were powerful in Congress and foreign investors believed the United States would go bankrupt. Gold holders within the country hoarded as a result.

Gold Pool Formed

At the request of President Cleveland, a Democrat, the Republican banker stepped into the breach and formed a gold pool, in company with his father's banking firm in London and the Rothschilds, which brought the gold back to normal by marketing Government bonds. Leading newspapers of the day, advocating sale of the bonds directly by the government to the public, assailed Mr. Morgan for taking a huge profit between the price paid for the bonds by the bankers (104½) and the price the bonds reached before they were sold to the public (120).

According to Mr. Satterlee, this profit went to middlemen, and "from my talks with Mr. Morgan I can confidently state that there was no profit for him at all."

Mr. Morgan won one of his biggest railroad control fights, for instance, by knocking Jim Fisk, Jay Gould's right-hand man, downstairs.

He lost a million dollars' worth of business because he had the wrong kind of carpet on the floor when the big carpetmaker, A. T. Stewart, paid a business call.

He bought a small railroad for $12,000,000 and sold it to the Erie. When Erie stockholders reneged on the bargain on the grounds that Mr. Morgan's data about the road were wrong, he bought the railroad back and put it into receivership.

He tried out new inventions in his home at 219 Madison Avenue before investing in them. Consequently, he had one of the first talking machines, one of the first electric elevators, one of the first telephones. He even rigged up a private telegraph line between his home and his office to keep in constant touch with business.

Solitary Game

During the panic of 1907, when all the bankers of the country beat a path to his door to be saved from "going under," he sat in the West Room while his visitors conferred in the East Room. He sat alone and played solitaire. Every now and then the door would open, a new proposal would be offered him, and he would look up for a moment from his cards. "No, that will not work," he would say, and return to his solitary game.

Wherever he was, whatever he was doing, Sunday was religiously observed. When he was at Cragston, his country place along the Hudson, he would go to church at least once each Sabbath and sit among the choir.

'Birthday' Urged For Two Famous G. O. P. Members

NEW YORK — The names of Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton will be featured in the 1940 Presidential campaign if a suggestion made public by William Guggenheim is adopted by the Republican Party. Republican headquarters in Washington have received from Mr. Guggenheim busts of Franklin, Hamilton and Lincoln—also a framed picture of this trinity of American Patriots. Celebration of Hamilton's Birthday, Jan. 11, and Franklin's, Jan. 17, is recommended, just as the Democrats pay tribute to Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

In a letter to Mr. Guggenheim, also made public, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg wrote in part: "I completely agree that Franklin and Hamilton made contributions to the American development which richly deserve a far greater degree of recognition than they have ever received. Certainly they deserve to be at least bracketed with Jackson and Jefferson."

Winter Gliding Found Feasible

ELMIRA, N. Y., (AP)—Heartened by the realization that winter soaring is within the realm of motorless flying, 43 glider pilots returned to home hangars Nov. 27 after a three-day "Snowbird" contest over the Chemung Valley.

The first winter meet proved the feasability of soaring without summer thermals, the warm air currents rising from fields heated by the sun's rays, Milton Girton, Civil Aeronautics Authority Inspector asserted.

"The meet has convinced me that winter soaring is very practicable," said Earl R. Southee, C. A. A. Inspector.

A similar contest on a larger scale is planned next year.

The "Snowbird" championship was won by Stanley Corcoran, C. A. A. Glider School Instructor at Frankfort, Mich., who remained aloft 269 minutes and attained an altitude of 500 feet.

Greece Achieves Youth Monopoly In Securing 'Y'

ATHENS (AP) — The Government-sponsored National Youth Organization has taken over the American-financed Young Men's Christian Association, thus achieving a monopoly of the Nation's youth movement.

All other organizations, including the Boy Scouts, had been taken over previously.

The United States Legation is engaged in negotiating whether the Y. M. C. A. will be recompensed.

It also is seeking to obtain the exemption of American students from the Greek Government's requirement that all school children, regardless of nationality, join the Youth Organization.

The latter takes two full days each week of the students' time.

Amish Husbandmen Seek Cheap Farms

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—The high cost of fertile acres is forcing some of Pennsylvania's pioneer Amish families to leave the land they have tilled for more than a century and a half.

With characteristic matter-of-factness, seven husbandmen are planning to move their wives, children and possessions to a new settlement in Maryland long before time for spring plowing.

"We are too full, too crowded for the land in Lancaster County," explained the Rev. John F. Stoltzfus, Amish pastor from the village of Bird-in-Hand.

"We can no longer afford to give our farms to our children and build new homes and barns for them. Four of my children have no homes yet and I can't help them here, but down there I can."

With other members of their picturesque sect from Mifflin County, the group has acquired 1,950 acres of "cheap" land in St Mary's County, Maryland.

The peace-loving sect originated in Italy and Switzerland, taking the leadership of Jacob Amen in 1673. Through the years they have retained the peculiar dress and customs of their homeland.

Sugar Boycott Proposed By Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 — A housewives' boycott of sugar was proposed today by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as a way of forcing down present high retail prices.

Her suggestion came when Department of Labor reports were brought to her press conference showing that the retail price of sugar on Oct. 15 was still 20 per cent above normal, though wholesale prices had dropped back to pre-war levels.

Mrs. Roosevelt proposed use of honey as a substitute for sugar by organized housewives as the most effective way of forcing storekeepers to drop their price.

The office of the consumer's counsel in the Department of Agriculture has attributed the continued high retail price of sugar to an effort on the part of dealers to recoup money they paid for sugar supplies in September at the height of the shortage scare.

The present huge profit the housewife is paying on sugar might be averted, Mrs. Roosevelt indicated, if better consumer information services could be set up at key points over the United States.

$315,000,000 Seen First Year's Cost Of War to Canada

OTTAWA (AP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ralston Nov. 24 estimated at $315,000,000 the cost of Canada's war effort for the first year—almost 50 per cent greater than her expenditures in the last war up to March, 1916.

The Finance Minister, in a radio (Canadian Broadcasting Company) address, said the Government soon would begin construction of a fleet of anti-submarine craft. He added that discussions also were under way looking toward possible construction in Canada of larger ships.

The War Supply Board, Mr. Ralston asserted, now has Canadian contracts for $25,000,000 of war supplies, $9,000,000 in the United Kinkdom, and $10,000,000 for airplanes in the United States.

The Minister forecast loan issues in which investors would be asked to participate as plans progressed.

New Light Thrown On Indian Times In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 27—The work of adding to the already abundant store of Indian lore in Pennsylvania is going right ahead with recent discoveries in southwestern Pennsylvania throwing new light upon migrations of Indians into that section years before the advent of white settlers.

Excavations made in Somerset County give evidence concerning the lives and habits of the aborigines in that area which prompt the belief that the early inhabitants were members of the Delaware tribes.

The turtle was the insigne of the Delaware nation, and during excavations in the area graves were found to contain many turtle bone implements and ornaments and turtle shell markings.

Doubts among Indian authorities as to whether Indians had inhabited the heavily-forested mountains of that portion of Pennsylvania in which Somerset County is located were dispelled when traces of ancient Indian villages were found.

Other relics found indicate that some of the Indians or their ancestors had wandered great distances before locating in Pennsylvania, some of the arrow heads uncovered being a type of flint found only in the stones of the far West.

Other ornaments found in Somerset County were made of shell which probably came from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic seaboard.

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STEEL STRINGER BRIDGE—Town of OTIS. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Department of Public Works. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for constructing a steel stringer bridge with a concrete deck and gravel approaches on Gibbs Road will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, December 19, 1939, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Charge for plans and proposal forms is $5.00, returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: Certified check for $150.00 or other satisfactory security except a bid bond. Minimum wage rates have been established for the project. Complete information may be obtained at the office of the Department. The right is reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner of Public Works, Boston, Mass., November 25, 1939.

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The store you will enjoy trading in Magazines. Toilet Articles, Candies Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

Something NEW for You
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

DELIGHTFUL GIFTS for Christmas—Shop Now
Manicure Sets in smart novelty leather cases. Vanities in latest styles and designs. Specially Priced at $1.
Many other gifts too numerous to mention
N. J. WHALEN & SON
1039 ELM STREET

CHRYSANTHEMUMS
For your Hostess, or your own home—they give the "finishing touch" to the occasion.
Greene's Flower Shop
Free Delivery
29 HANOVER STREET

D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

Delicious Thanksgiving Dinner assured for years to come
Prepared in a Westinghouse Electric Range. We will gladly explain terms.
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

When You Think of INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
New England Coke
Farm Machinery
Feed Store
Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
59 HANOVER ST., OVER THE PURITAN
PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST PHONE 452

Give "Old Spice" Gifts
The exceptional in toiletries in their quaint boxes
Complete display on our 1st floor
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA
AVARD'S
Newly Remodeled Store
"FOR LAD and DAD"
Including New Shoe Depts.
161 Main St. Tel. 64

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
Full-Course Dinners
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

THE NEW 1940 EASY WASHER
GENTLER WASHING
WHITER CLOTHES
Massive Streamline Wringer
All white
Lifetime transmission
Chick's Motor Company
301 State St. Open Evenings Tel. 614

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures
Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE TEL. 1068

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
A complete line of Fancy Delicacies, Imported Groceries and Cheeses, including many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products.
BELMONT DELICATESSEN
72 Broadway Phone 3544

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Newton's Tire Shop
Charging **BATTERIES** Rentals
440 Dexter Street Perry 6789

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

For a Man's CHRISTMAS
Arrow Shirts $2.00
Silk Robes $9.95
Schick Razors ... $12.50
Smart Ties $1.00
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

Christmas Gifts
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2912 Washington Ave.
Newport News, Va.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre, Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE for Men

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits, and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS *The Smart Shop*
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

HOME GIFTS
Bring Good Cheer and They Are Inexpensive, Too, At
REID AND CUTSHALLS
"Dedicated to Better Homes"

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

CLOVER BRAND
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE VA

WEST VIRGINIA

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HUNTINGTON'S
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Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

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See "The Owl"
CHRISTMAS CARDS
and You Will See the Best of All
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St W. M. 1101

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Suites 1 and 2 Alberta Block
Entrance 805—1st St. West
Serah E. Hughes *Florence Clarke*

CALGARY (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
• Quality Foods
• Personal Service
Visit "The Bay's" Food Markets

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

WILKINSON ELECTRIC
CO. LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC LIGHTING and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768
JAMES MORRIS
Florist and Seedsman
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

SAFEWAY
Kitchen Craft FLOUR
...certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.
SAFEWAY STORES LTD

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
"GARRY"
Shoes for Men
Combine style and quality at a low price

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVENUE
Phones 26114—26115
Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENUINE JERSEY MILK
in the New
CREAM TOP Bottle
Exclusively featured by
CITY DAIRY, Ltd.
Notre Dame and Adelaide Phone 87647

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

Every Day is Bargain Day

SAFEWAY
WM. GLASS, Manager Res. Phone 201 314
ROBERT GLASS, Secy.-Treas. Res. Phone 204 454

Partridge-Halliday Ltd.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Phone 92 801 144 Lombard Street Opp. Grain Exchange

R. B. ORMISTON
Florist
96 Osborne Street 42 386
"We Telegraph Flowers"

WINNIPEG (Continued)

See the New
Dictator Radios
You'll want the new improvements—The Greater Value in DICTATORS for Complete radio entertainment.
37.95 to 109.50
Radios, Fourth Floor
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

M. J. DILGER
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Silverware Diamonds
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairs. Official Time Inspector, C. N. Railways.
100 OSBORNE STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290
5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
***Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe, Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Phone 4-3383 46 Kenilworth N.

"Why Take Chances?"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA STREET
Just Phone 2-4658

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS. etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Ford
Mer 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave

GIFT IDEAS GALORE
For Your Friends and Family
Shop in "Christmas City"
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

LONDON (Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

PRODUCERS DAIRY
LIMITED

Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
Butter—Cheese
Special Deliveries
PHONE 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

The Great Fur and Specialty Show of Western Canada
DEVLINS
The Rod Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

Maxwell's *Hairdressers*
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sun
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

W. E. BRIDGMAN
JEWELLER
"Gifts for Every Occasion"
Ladies' Handbags, Greeting Cards, Cut Glass, Etc.
243 EGLINTON AVE. W. (at Oriole Pkwy.)
MOHAWK 9747

A. J. STONE
HAIR DRESSING
Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
Enquire about our Budget Dept.
1465 Yonge St. at St. Clair
HY 0404

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U. Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO (Continued)

JUNCTION 2434 OPEN EVENINGS
West Toronto Music Co.
(Established Since 1915)
2989 DUNDAS ST., WEST
Radios—Refrigerators—Electric Washers and Ranges—Household Appliances
Easy Terms—No Interest—No Finance Co.
E. D. LOTT, Manager

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED
THRIFTY!
is a good word to describe this service because Thrifty housewives everywhere find it helpful and reasonable. All flatwork including handkerchiefs is finished and remainder returned damp.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg *Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
2561½ Runnymede Road

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

FURS
New Furs, Restyling, Repairing at Reasonable Prices
ALLAN FURS
510 Mount Pleasant Road
Phone HY 4040

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

TORONTO (Continued)

WARLOW'S
CAKE SHOP
575 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST
Eccles Cakes Our Specialty
FOR DELIVERY, PHONE LO. 8453

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

SIMPSON'S
GIFT SHOP
is ready to help you
It's gayer, more complete and more inviting than ever, this shoppers' refuge on the Second Floor. And in it you'll find gifts to fill your whole list . . . conveniently, comfortably and unhurriedly!
SECOND FLOOR
Simpson's

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

~~FAST SERVICE~~
on the cleaning of
Household Effects
Phone for Prices
Burnett LIMITED
Wllbank 2121

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's **Lushus** TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Select a NEW Washer

Why not a THOR? It will free you from the drudgery of wash day.
MELROSE ELECTRIC
42 Westminster N. DE. 0931

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

COAL OIL FUEL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Splendid quality in groceries, meats, fruits, and vegetables—with free delivery.
FOODLAND, Ltd.
New address, Lorne St. and 11th Ave.
Same Phone — 6641

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

Weston's
BREAD and CAKE
(CANADA) LTD.
CROWN BAKERY LIMITED
Phone 93196

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W 8. Western 1201
Commander S. R. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor Large sunny rooms QUIET. Modern appointments

BOOKS

AMERICAN BOOK SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Give books (or a subscription to a periodical) this time! American and English titles; quick, helpful service.
86 STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 2 TEM. 7128

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE FOUR CORNERS CLUB offer honorary associate membership to members of H. M. military and civil forces who are in uniform and who are readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Club open at present Saturdays 4 to 11, Sundays 2:30 to 10, Tuesdays 5 to 10. 9A West Halkin Street, London, S. W. 1.

DRESSMAKING

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Rd., Kensington; 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, F. R. S. A., Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. 1. Mayfair 9500.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY, tel. PAL. 4477, 5 Aldermans Hill, London, N. 13—Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

SECRETARIAL staff, reliable permanent or temporary supplied introductions free to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD. 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2 Met. 3180

FLATS TO LET

LONDON — Furnished, 2 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, bathroom; 3 gns. weekly. 13 St. George's Square, S. W. 1. VICtoria 3306.

LONDON, Kensington—Near 74 bus, attractive flat, first floor; large lounge; 2 bedrooms; balconies, overlooking and access to garden; accept offer, furnished or unfurnished. Apply: "Bide-a-Wee," Elmer Sands, nr. Bognor Regis.

FURNITURE

ADVISORY specialist, complete furnishing schemes planned and carried out; reliable workmanship at low cost; personal supervision; for furniture, new and old, carpets, fabrics, for curtains and loose covers, W. GORDON CAMERON, 162, Notting Hill Gate, London, Park 8904.

LAUNDRIES

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington W 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

PLEASE help an old established London laundry to carry on during the evacuation by posting from the country all lighter articles such as shirts, silks and woollies; a quick and careful service and return postage paid. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Rd. South Acton; Acorn 1794.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON. RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, Hampstead—Paying guest received, lady's comfortably furnished mansion flat; terms moderate. 76, Antrim Mansions, N. W. 3. PRI. 3248.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED housekeeper desires re-engagement; good references; has small car. Box W-1060, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY shorthand-typist seeks post; many years' experience with East India merchants. Box W-1504, BCM/CSM London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix) 21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. 3 Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Ealing Common—Excellent rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with or without service; every convenience; 5 mins. station; town 20 mins. 15 Hanger Lane, W. 5. Acorn 3982.

LONDON, Kensington—Comfortable furnished rooms, double or single; quiet, homely. Some meals as required. Near Christian Science Church. 45, Russell Rd. Western 0881.

LONDON—Large unfurnished or partly furnished room to let; use of kitchen; moderate. 116a, Holland Rd., Kensington; 49 bus passes door. PARK 6357.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, Mayfair, 13 Half Moon St.—Well-furnished divan rooms with or without private bath; excellent service; moderate terms; constant hot water. MAYfair 0678.

LONDON—Our delightful furnished rooms are remaining open with a welcome to all. Tel. Kens. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix, 13 Beaufort Gardens, Knightsbridge.

TAILORING

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87, Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W 1. Tel. Museum 0516.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens, Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London, Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

James Rugg & Son, Ltd.
Builders — Decorators
Sanitary and Electrical Engineers
165 Earls Court Road, S. W. 5.
Tel. Frobisher 1155 (2 lines)
FULL GARAGE SERVICE
Frobisher 1156

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 7785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
PHONES EUSTON 4745 ETC.
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1
(Facing Euston Station)

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes. Ices, Dinner Sweets, Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
35 London Wall, E. C. 2

For Every INSURANCE

Earley's COAL AND COKE
Make Warm Friends
135 WESTBOURNE PARK RD., W. 2.
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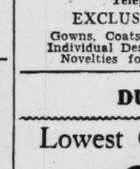
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Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

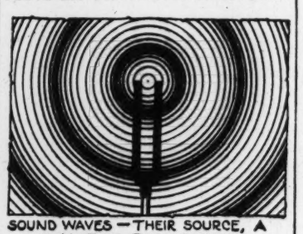
How a Musical Note Can Shatter Glass?

Sound is heard when the ear receives what are called "sound waves," which are set up by a body in vibration. A bell gives off sound when struck because the blow causes the sides of the bell to vibrate, and the vibrations set up sound waves which reach our ears through the air.

The pitch—that is, whether the sound is high and shrill or low and deep—is determined by the frequency of the vibrations. The frequency is the number of vibrations per second. The higher the frequency, the higher the pitch; and the lower the frequency, the lower the pitch. Thus the pitch of a bell tone depends on how fast the sides of the bell vibrate. A big bell vibrates more slowly than a small one and consequently its tone is lower in pitch than that of a small bell.

Objects have their own natural period of vibration. You may have noticed that a picture on the wall will rattle when a certain piece is played on the piano. That is because that musical selection contained notes whose vibration frequency was the same as the natural frequency of the picture. The vibration of an object at its natural frequency that is caused by sound waves from a separate vibrating source is called "sympathetic vibration."

If you strike a tuning fork and hold it over a tall glass cylinder, at the same time pouring water into the cylinder, there will come a time, as the water level rises, when the intensity of the sound from the tuning fork will be greatly increased. That is because the frequency of the column of air above the water becomes the same


SOUND WAVES—THEIR SOURCE, A VIBRATING TUNING FORK

as that of the fork, and is set to sympathetic vibration.

If you strike a glass tumbler lightly it will give forth a tone. If, however, a tone of exactly the same frequency reaches the glass from another vibrating source, the tumbler will begin to vibrate without being struck. If the sympathetic vibration thus set up becomes sufficiently intense, it will shatter the glass.

There have been many actual cases in which glassware and window panes have been shattered by vibrations set up by music.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arosemena, Dr. Juan Demóstenes (hwän dā-mō'-stā-nās ä'-rō-sā-mā'-nä)—President of Panama.

Cafego, George (kă'-fē-gō or kä'-fē-gō)—University of Tennessee football star.

Illini (i-lī'-nī)—Name applied collectively to students of the University of Illinois.

Kollantai, Mme. Alexandra (ŭ'-lyĕ-ksän'-drŭ kŭ'-lŭn-tī')—Russian Minister to Sweden.

Lepine, Pete (lē-pēn')—Montreal hockey star, now handling the Canadiens.

Maizuru (mī'-tsŭ-rōō)—New Japanese naval base in the Sea of Japan, effective December 1.

Stoica, Vasile (vä-sē'-lĕ stoi'-kä)—Rumanian Ambassador to Turkey.

Teruzzi, Gen. Attilio (ät-tē'-lyō tä-rōōt'-tsē)—New Minister for Italian East Africa.

Turbay, Gabriel (gä'-brē-ĕl' tōōr-bä'-ē)—Colombian Ambassador to the United States.

Zuppke, Bob (zŭp'-kē)—University of Illinois football coach.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Ankara (äng'-kà-rà)—Capital of Turkey.

Chargé d'affaires (shär'-zhā' dă-fâr')—A diplomatic representative or minister of a comparatively lower rank, sometimes temporarily substituted for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary.

Haugesund (hou'-gĕ-sōōn)—Norwegian port where the German prize crew of the City of Flint was interned.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofá; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Better Bird House

A well-built bird house, says a Cornell natural scientist, is durable, rainproof, cool, and readily accessible for cleaning.

In Lighter Vein

Definition

Teacher: "Now, can any of you girls tell me what a mandate is?"

Brightest Girl: "It is an appointment with a boy friend."—Christian Advocate.

Stickler for Accuracy

"And so," said the magistrate, "this is the fifth person you've knocked down this year."

"Pardon me," said the girl motorist, with dignity, "the fourth. One of them was the same person twice."—Tatler.

Ye Goode Olde Days!

Times have changed. If you don't believe it, read the following rules that were in force at the famous Mt. Holyoke College in the year 1837:

"No young lady shall become a member of Mt. Holyoke Seminary who cannot kindle a fire, mash potatoes, repeat the multiplication table, and at least two-thirds of the shorter catechism.

"Every member of the school shall walk a mile a day unless a freshet, earthquake or some other calamity prevent.

"No young lady shall devote more than an hour a day to miscellaneous reading.

"No young lady is expected to have gentlemen acquaintances unless they are returned missionaries, or agents of benevolent societies."—"De-Ce-Co Magazine."

We've Had Him as a Partner

"You'd like a game of bridge, Mr. Johnston?" the hostess asked.

"Thanks; I should love it."

"Which do you play—auction or contract?"

"Er—do you know, I can't remember."—Punch.

All Wet

Mom: "Where is Jimmy this afternoon?"

Pop: "If he knows as much about canoes as he thinks he does, he is out canoeing. But if he doesn't know any more about it than I think he does, he's swimming."—General Electric Works News.

Vocations

Tray and Bib Sets

A bright oilcloth tray cover with matching bib for baby's feeding time, gaily decorated with nursery rhyme figures, is an idea that is bringing supply to a young woman clever with the paint brush.

These sets are made of pastel-colored oilcloth, pinked about the edges, the bib being bound about the neck edge with bias binding to match. Being decorated amusingly to attract a child's attention, these sets sell readily as gifts, for they are as practical as they are decorative. She has sold many at $1 the set.—D. M., Collingwood, N. J.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Busy Preacher

Jericho, Vt.

Should a worshipper be a bit late in arriving at the Methodist Church in Jericho, Vermont, some Sunday morning, he would indeed have cause for shame; for the pastor who smiles down at him from the pulpit has already driven 100 miles to get there ahead of him.

The Rev. Arza Dean, who conducts the Young People's Class at 9 a. m. and the preaching service three quarters of an hour later, is an up-and-coming young man, or he would never be able to keep up the strenuous Sunday pace he has set for himself.

After the Sunday School Class and the church service at Jericho, this smiling young preacher journeys on to Underhill, three miles north, where he conducts a church service.

Then, after dinner, he goes on to Underhill Center, for the regular afternoon service—which should round out a full day's preaching. But Mr. Dean isn't through yet. He has yet another service to conduct, and this time it is at the little parish of Bloomfield, which is only a short distance from his starting place.

During the week, he teaches school; for the last three years he has been principal of the village school at Lunenburg, Vt. Teaching and preaching seem to go hand in hand with this young man, and he finds that both make excellent outlets for his genuine interest in people, especially young folks.

Little Chauncey

"So this is what you do with the taxpayer's money!"

South Pole Race

The race of Captain Scott of the British Navy and Capt. Roald Amundsen for the discovery of the South Pole was won by the latter with the narrow margin of a few days.

A Word a Day

Piquant

Example: "Some . . . think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick." (Bacon: "Of Discourse.")

Test: Before reading further, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

sour	baneful
blunt	boisterous
banal	sharp

Pronunciation: *Pee'-kant* (*ee* as in *feet*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Derivation and definition: Our word came to us without change in spelling or sense from the French *piquant*, from *piquer*, "to prick or sting." As applied to a remark, the word suggests "piercing, wounding, sharp, biting, cutting, severe"; when used in describing a sauce, it hints "tart, pungent, stimulating to the appetite"; and applied to actions, appearances, etc., the suggestion is "smart, lively, racy, keen, sparkling."

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

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ONLY 1/20 OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION LIVES SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR
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Daily Quotation

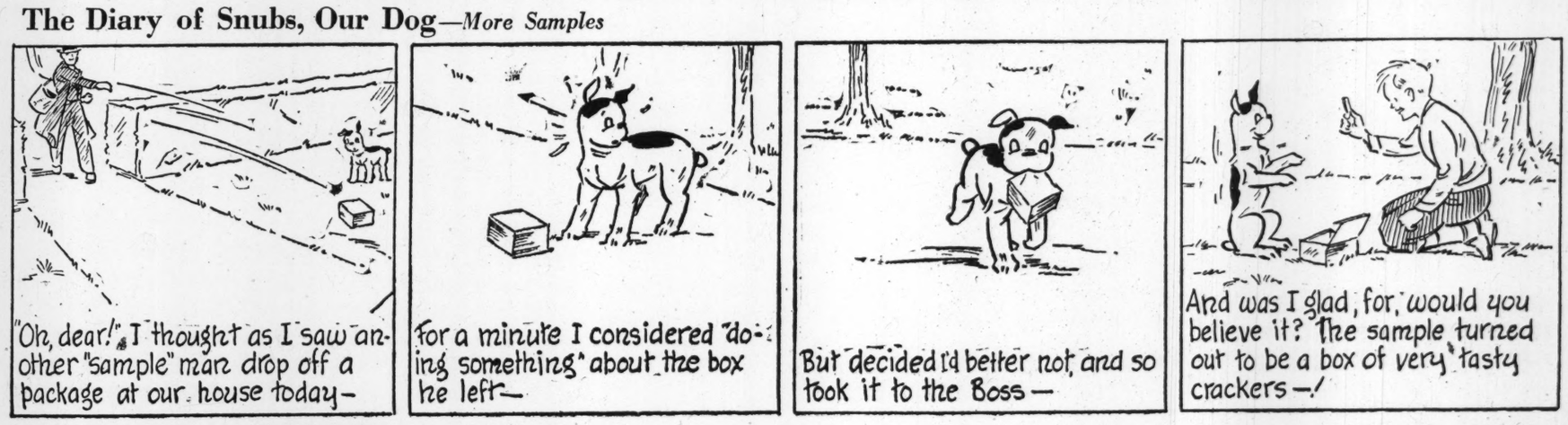
LET us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.—LINCOLN.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cold Weather Technique*

By LE PELLEY

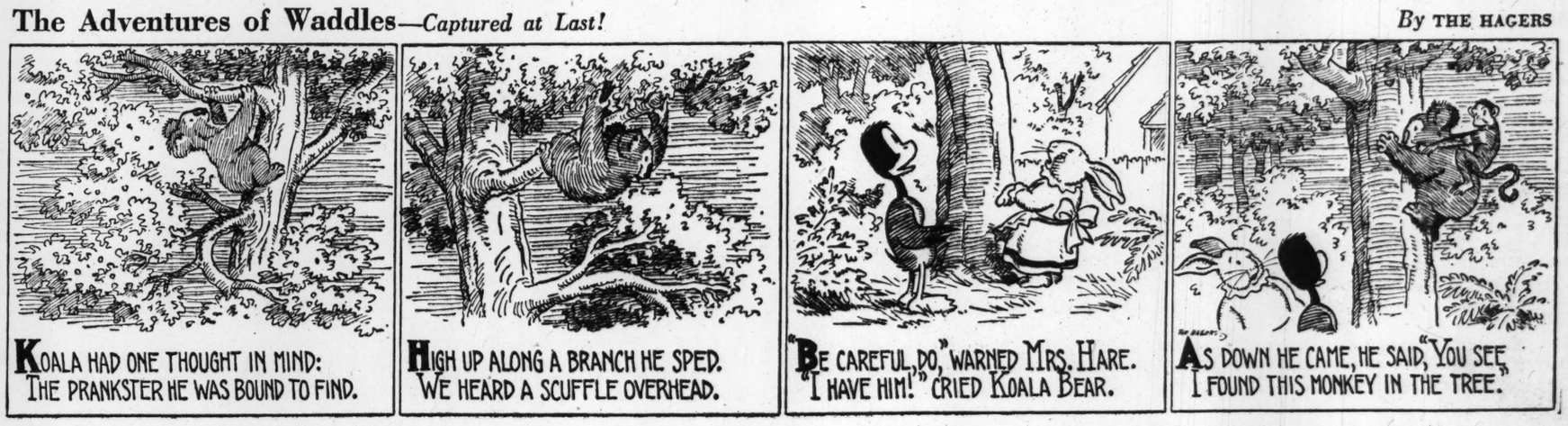
BENJAMIN! GETTING DRESSED?
YES'M— BRRR RR
WOWIE—IT MUST BE AWFUL COLD OUT THIS MORNING— BRRRH
BENJAMIN!—YOU TOLD ME YOU WERE GETTING DRESSED!
WELL—I'D BE ALL READY BUT I'M OUT OF PRACTICE...
YOU SEE—ON THESE COLD MORNINGS I GET DRESSED UNDER THE COVERS....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*More Samples*


"Oh, dear!" I thought as I saw another "sample" man drop off a package at our house today—
For a minute I considered "doing something" about the box he left—
But decided I'd better not, and so took it to the Boss—
And was I glad, for, would you believe it? The sample turned out to be a box of very tasty crackers—!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Captured at Last!*

By THE HAGERS


KOALA HAD ONE THOUGHT IN MIND: THE PRANKSTER HE WAS BOUND TO FIND.
HIGH UP ALONG A BRANCH HE SPED. WE HEARD A SCUFFLE OVERHEAD.
"BE CAREFUL, DO," WARNED MRS. HARE. "I HAVE HIM!" CRIED KOALA BEAR.
AS DOWN HE CAME, HE SAID, "YOU SEE I FOUND THIS MONKEY IN THE TREE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain's Aims

Prime Minister Chamberlain has now given a better definition of Great Britain's aims, both for war and peace. "To defeat our enemy," is his succinct war aim. But he is not content with calling the enemy "Hitlerism." He defines it as "that aggressive, bullying mentality which seeks continually to dominate other peoples by force." Recognizing the enemy as a kind of thinking should clarify the struggle, for Britain, for the German people, and for the non-combatants who may do so much to determine the eventual outcome of this strange war.

Britain's method for the present must be to defeat the force used to "dominate other peoples." But once a wrong mental quality has been named as the enemy, the warfare can be carried on not only against one man or nation but against the aggressive, bullying mentality wherever it is expressed by men or nations. That is the link between immediate war aims and the "new Europe," which Mr. Chamberlain said is Britain's peace hope.

One can readily understand that any of the belligerents must be very uncertain about the conditions in which peace will be made. The Allies have spoken of the restoration of Poland and Czechoslovakia, and recently have included Austria, although naturally they have not been specific about forms or boundaries. They hope they will not have to fight Russia to restore Poland. And they hope that Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, and Rumania will not have to be restored. Mr. Chamberlain is not for "redrawing the map"—a statement which may be intended to head off a French desire for splitting up Germany.

And he lays down some general features of the "new Europe" which should be reassuring to the Germans and to all questioners of Britain's policy:

1. An end of aggression, permitting settlement of boundaries by negotiations between neighbors meeting on equal terms.
2. Increased standard of living, to be obtained by full flow of trade.
3. Each country to choose its own form of government provided foreign policy is not injurious to neighbors.
4. Gradual disarmament to level needed for internal law and order.

There is something to think about. It is not a complete program of peace aims. It will need to be filled out. Nations will have to show what they will contribute to its fulfillment. But surely negotiated boundaries are cheaper than the methods which produced this war? And is not freer trade more practical than the economic war which merely passed into a more active phase on Sept. 3? There is sound hope in this program.

Harvard and Its Teachers

President Conant of Harvard inherited a University that was expanding its teaching staff to carry the full load imposed under President Lowell by the tutorial system and the House plan. He faced at the outset a depression period where University budgets had to be cut. This was, by all accounts, the basic reason for adopting the "up or out" policy, as it has been called.

So many hard cases of young men held on into middle age without assurance of permanence of tenure must disturb a University administrator. Yale seems to have followed, after more deliberate faculty procedure, much the same plan: The younger men will, after a definite period of probation, be promoted or go. Since few can become professors, most must go.

For certain departments which have grown largely from the bottom, this worked undue hardship and might have cut out whole age groups. The Harvard Corporation, in its reply to the students' petition for reconsidering the program, upheld Mr. Conant entirely, but at the same time indicated that the program was being modified.

Out of the whole episode, which has aroused wide interest because of Harvard's position in American education, three valuable results have come:

(1) Mr. Conant's relations with his faculty appear to have recovered what a hasty procedure had endangered. His entire willingness to listen to all criticisms seems to have produced an equally responsive support.

(2) Recognition has been given to the fact that the teaching problem varies in different disciplines, so that some flexibility must be allowed.

(3) Harvard has shown in this whole development a commendable interest on the part of its alumni, students, and faculty, without losing the restraint and good will essential to the happy settlement of any hard case.

"Wine Is a Mocker"

Increases in the number of mental cases admitted to Oregon public institutions since the repeal of prohibition appear to prove the Multnomah County grand jury right when it reported recently at Portland:

> Fortified wine is of paramount danger to the youth of our State. It is apparent to this grand jury that no alcoholic beverage has a more detrimental moral, mental, and physical effect upon the drinker. Its cheapness and availability make it highly dangerous. . . .

Figures gleaned by the Oregon W. C. T. U. from official reports of the superintendent of the State Hospital at Salem, show that fortified sweet wine, containing more than 14 per cent of alcohol, causes 75 per cent of all liquor cases there. Alcoholic psychosis admissions averaged 65.6 annually from 1910 to 1914. State prohibition came in 1915 and in the sixteen dry years such cases averaged only 20.3 a year. Now the average is back up to 50.5 for the years since repeal, a 150 per cent increase over the prohibition record. An all-time high of 102 cases was reached in 1937.

Hand in hand with this situation, the Oregon Liquor Commission reports gains in sales of fortified sweet wine from 60,000 gallons in 1934, when it was sold exclusively by the Commission, to 2,294,784 gallons in 1937. In Oregon, only State stores may sell distilled liquor during limited hours, but beer and fortified wine may be bought by the package in numerous stores after these hours. One of the dangers of loosening restrictions on the sale of beverages of high alcoholic content seems to be illustrated in Oregon's experience.

Tightening the Screw?

Those who sympathize with Finland will hope, paradoxically, that some commander in the Finnish army really has blundered, and that Finland therefore actually is responsible for the newly acute situation between that State and Russia. For if, as Soviet sources charge, the Finns did loose shell fire on Soviet troops near Leningrad, then Russia's protest may be sincere, and Russian expressions of intention to refrain from any unnecessary counter-action may really mean something. But if Finland is in no way responsible for the situation—if the Finns did not make the alleged attack at all—then Finland's future seems under an increasing menace.

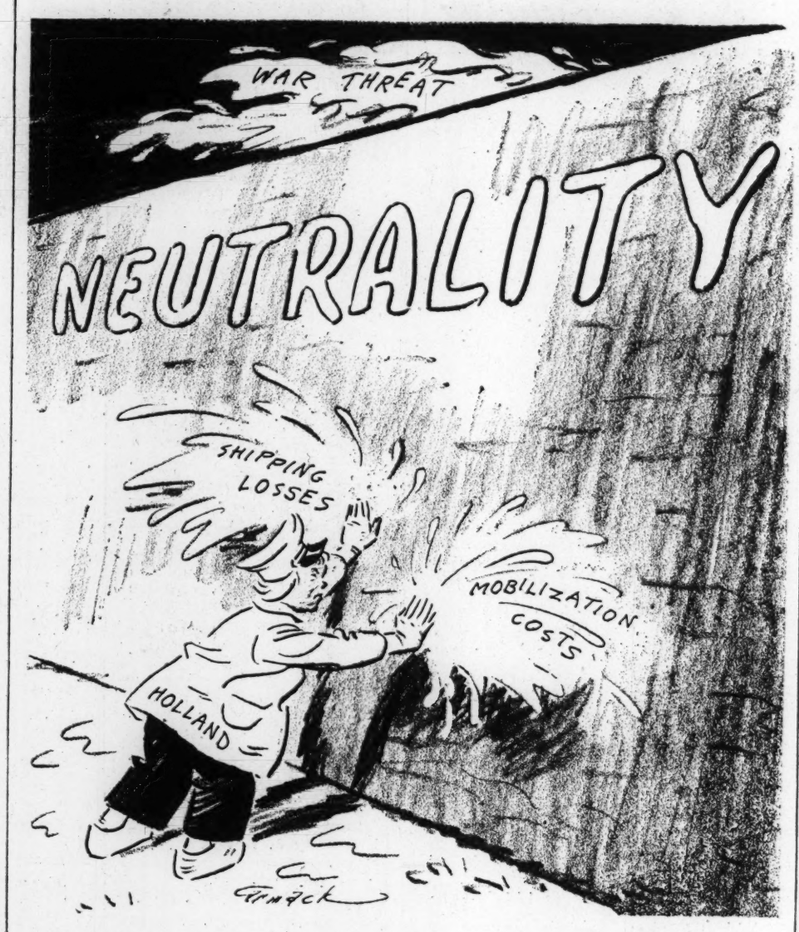
The technique of pressure being employed by the Soviet Union against Finland has been all too reminiscent of that employed by the Third Reich against small neighbors. Charges that the small State is menacing the big State, that within the small State there exists exploitation of most of the people by a few of them, that the small State is engaging in provocative military action on the borders of the large State, and that this action is leading to incidents—these are as familiar and, unfortunately, as indicative, as a football quarterback's signals.

That Finland would deliberately risk any such "provocational" attack as that with which the Russians charge them is of course ruled out by the facts of Finland's position today. As much as Britain or France might regret to see Finland invaded by Russia, what could they do, while their hands are full elsewhere, to save Finland? Finland can hardly expect aid from Germany, since even those Baltic States which once were a German sphere of influence have now slipped under Russian hegemony. And can Finland hope to organize a Scandinavian bloc capable of withstanding a determined and aroused Russia?

If a few Finns blundered, so much the better, it would seem, for Finland. The Russians say they do not intend to "magnify the abominable attack." Yet by comparison with the attention given to intermittent warfare between Japanese and Russian troops on Russia's eastern border, Soviet concern with an "incident" on its western border seems sufficiently magnified to cause increased anxiety for Finland's safety. Yet, even now, Finnish statesmen are doubtless fully alert to the possibility that every sort of implied threat may be used to bring them to terms. If they do not seem overalarmed, it is because they know the "rules" of the game in which they are engaged with the men at Moscow.

Washington State has been staging Apple Weeks in order to get rid of surplus fruit. Can't the same scheme be applied to certain types of propaganda?

The Little Dutch Boy Again



London Streets

I had been reading the letter and I let it fall into my lap, thinking about what I had read. The writer was half whimsically telling of some of the recent evacuation problems in England. Everyone seemed to have some tale about the slum children and their complete undesirability; the mistakes which had occurred in billeting them. The stories were funny enough, and one could, and did, smile with the half-rueful telling of them, but I began to think. . . .

I once knew the London slums areas very well. As a very young girl I had visited mothers and babies there and had learned, at what seems now to me, looking back, a too early age, some of the problems of the poor. With all the unconscious arrogance of youth I had told them how to bring up their children and they, although they must have smiled a little, saw at least one's serious desire to help. I know I used to meet them in a string coming down the Harrow Road on their way to the Gardens, and they would greet me, anxious little pseudo-motner, quite gaily, telling me how they were taking Billy and the twins to that lovely spot, Kensington Gardens, "just as you told us, Miss." I would smile and go on to visit some more babies, some more children, some more parents. Hardly more than a child myself, I would sit gravely listening to their woes, and advising on problems far beyond my understanding.

* * *

Later on I saw them in the factories, the older children and their mothers, and learnt how some of them never saw, in the winter, the light of day as they worked in underground workrooms lit always by artificial light.

Once I remember, in a screw factory, coming down some rickety stairs, how I saw at the bottom of them a little girl, of about fourteen, standing at a sink, washing screws. This is what she did all day. A naked gas jet above her head gave a flickering light, and some more light—daylight—seeped in from a pavement light above her head. I remember she had the loveliest reddish hair and the dim light caught it so that it seemed to shine with as much light as the sources themselves. I was not so very much older than she myself, and probably years younger in experience of living, but I still think of how she caught at my heart as she turned her gentle little face to us. She reminded me of a little cousin of mine who was surrounded by all that could make for her happiness and progress. I found myself thinking, as I so often thought, that we could not rightfully treat our little sisters so unevenly.

* * *

But the letter I had been reading made me think perhaps most of a certain Saturday in London. I had been asked to go and see a worker in a slum area to get some information from her. I had been told, as a Home Office Inspector, never to dress too distinctively when on duty, but this afternoon I went down in a gay little linen frock, heliotrope if I recall it aright, which had cost about 12 shillings, and a bright summer hat to match and pretty gloves and shoes. When I went down the slum street the women and children came out to see me pass, and with a pang I realized that probably very seldom a clean and pretty dress had walked down that dreadful street. They were looking at me and pointing at me, and almost pressing round me; not in any spirit of envy but as some strange and rather beautiful sight, because I was fresh and because I was clean.

That is all a long time ago. But it seems as if things had been very much unchanged. Yet I, who know the slums, can tell out of my own experience that love of beauty, of cleanliness, of loveliness is not dead there; that the flowers of thought only need a little good soil, a little help from the more experienced gardeners, to blossom. And it may be that they will blossom far more in England just because of this enforced change, this fusion of strata, temporary though it may be.

New visions of beauty may come to the slum children, new vistas of compassion to their hostesses. But I refuse to believe that the descendants of the Tommies and Billies and Susies whom I dispatched so cheerfully to play in the Gardens of Kensington Palace will not respond to refining influences of the more stately homes of England. A. J. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

When War Will Disappear

Until hate can be banished from the minds of the people we shall see a succession of wars and armistices in an endless cycle.

How can this be prevented? How can the world get back to an even keel? Only by first getting back to God; this is the answer. Life, Truth and Love don't mix with war. When we start to really love our neighbors as ourselves, then and then only will war disappear. The archaic religion of "a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye" must make way for the Brotherhood of Man. The darkest hour comes just before the dawn. The next armistice should lead to an enduring peace, because it must be based on sympathetic understanding.—*Washington County Post*, Cambridge, N. Y.

Issues for 1940 Take Shape in News

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

The tempo of Washington almost slowed to its summer solstice last week. With the President and the Secretary of State away for most of the week, with the European war in a status which seemed very little to affect the interests of the United States, with politics in a strange, indeterminate, if thriving state—well, reporters were hard put to it to discover their usual quota of news.

Thurman Arnold, the Solicitor General, made the week's most sensational domestic news here as he threatened prosecution of trade unions when they commit lawless acts which result in buttressing of monopoly. The real import of his intervention, as was pointed out by some few experienced labor experts, was to step between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. To the advantage of C. I. O. A reporter for this newspaper encountered the general counsel for C. I. O. happily entering Mr. Arnold's office a day or two after the Government case had been outlined. And the A. F. of L. protests rang loud all week.

Has the Department of Justice, with Frank Murphy of sit-down strike memory and fame at its head, now stepped in definitely in labor's civil war? And if it has, how will this affect the political outlook? Has A. F. of L. been driven still further over toward the Republican camp?

Naturally, a political slant is given to all developments these days, and if the Administration is going to lose a big wing of its familiar labor support, it will be of greatest importance next year. Oddly enough, if Paul V. McNutt should be the Democratic candidate he may be able to take the line that his militant opposition to some labor tactics in Indiana was directed against the A. F. of L. Already he is said to have had peace overtures begun on his behalf with C. I. O.

* * *

Likewise, political explanations are attached to the seasonal talk about the budget and taxes. President Roosevelt's suggestion at Warm Springs that next year's national defense expenditures of some $2,500,000,000 should be paid for out of new taxation tends to infuriate the political opposition. To them it is ridiculous that after nearly seven years of heavy spending, the Administration should come around to talk of paying-as-you-go on an election year.

However, the President's suggestion seems to be politically adroit. He does not take the responsibility of sponsoring a new tax, but leaves the way open to follow what he can call a public demand for a defense tax. His action may have varying results: it might leave the next Democratic candidate with a tax to campaign upon; it might undercut Republican demands for economy; and it might be a very sensible and sound way of getting back to a rational economy. A fiscal sinner come to repentance is bound to be very obnoxious to those who have been good citizens all along, and the Republicans regard themselves in the latter light. No wonder they are annoyed.

All the indications mount that the President will not be a candidate for a third term. As more and more people assume assertively that a third term is unthinkable, the resistance to Mr. Roosevelt taking the plunge becomes greater. Certainly the psychological tides are running strongly against the effort now. It is, somehow, communicated by the political air one breathes in Washington. But it is coupled, by experienced observers, with the caution that nobody knows a thing for certain about the question, and Mr. Roosevelt always likes to upset preconceived notions.

Whether or not the President is going to run, he is quite definitely preparing the way for whoever is the Democratic candidate. The continued truce on experimental and sensational policies—which is sometimes hard to enforce in Washington—is a great electoral sign of the times. The conservative budget and taxation talk is clear proof that the President has recognized the best Republican issues and is trying to disarm them in advance.

Moreover, the fact that the Nation is progressing farther and farther away from the possibility of war participation tends to deprive the Republicans of their very best issue of all: peace. If things continue as they are for another ten months, it will be very hard to convict Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration of leading the Nation down the road toward war.

* * *

One great campaign issue made a new emergence during the past week: the reciprocal trade agreements. Secretary of State Hull came back to Washington refreshed from a Georgia holiday of his own, and with the fire in his eye which always lurks there for those who seek to destroy his economic peace program. He is prepared to lead the battle, indirectly, which will be in all probability the greatest struggle on Capitol Hill next year. A legislator of many years' experience and imbued with ardent crusading zeal in behalf of his lower-tariff program, Secretary Hull may be counted on to conduct an able and relentless campaign. But he is up against a stark fact: the united core of Republican opposition and the large fringe of Democrats who believe their local interests have been jeopardized by various trade agreements.

The old log-rolling accretion, by which selfish votes can be unreasonably combined to make a majority for raising tariffs, is now challenging Secretary Hull's program. And it will be significantly noted that President Roosevelt never made himself a wholehearted defender of the trade agreement program. It may be, for electoral purposes, that he would seek tacitly to let the program go by the board in Congress. If that happens, the Democratic Party may be under stress from a new direction, and the Republicans alone would benefit in the end.

But these are all analytical speculations: just now, we wait rather impatiently for Congress to come back and the big show of 1940 to begin.

An Appreciation of "At Stake in the War"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my appreciation of the article "At Stake in the War," by Raymond Leslie Buell, printed in the Wide Horizon column of the Monitor. If the Monitor can persistently and persuasively present the point of view advanced in that article, I believe that it will contribute enormously to a real clarification of the issues in the present war and to the possibility of a just peace afterwards. We need constantly to remind ourselves today that as Mr. Buell says, "the major reason for the dominion of Nazi ideology in Germany today is the failure of the West to live up to its professed beliefs."

In the last few weeks I have been flooded with letters from friends in England, explaining their feelings about the war. All of them seem courageous and magnanimous; otherwise the variety of attitudes expressed in them is no less diverse than in this country. One friend writes of overhearing a Cockney in the street say: "We've got to win this war, if only to save them poor mutts of Germans from the mess they've gotten theirselves into." Another writes: "Without wanting to be moralistic, I can't help feeling that so often England has played the role of being kind, or fair, without getting near the business of being good. Something much tougher and truer is needed." A third writes: "There is no real question that the step we have taken is right." A fourth writes: "It's all so familiar, down to the last propaganda perfidy."

At least half of the letters I have received see the sole cause of the war in "Hitler"; others, recognizing that Hitler is as much a result as a cause of conditions since the last war, share the attitude of Mr. Buell, who says: "Even if the West wins the present war, it will not realize its goal of freedom and justice unless it radically revises its own attitudes and policies."

The greatest need at the present time is for an unambiguous statement of war aims and peace aims by the Allied Governments. Already we are disconcerted by news from France of an alleged popular resurgence of nationalist feeling and of a determination that at the close of the war Germany shall be dismembered and utterly crippled. We also remember that up until this year many prominent members of the British Government showed unmistakable sympathy with Hitler as a "bulwark" against Bolshevism, and must thus take their share of responsibility for what has happened. In fact, not one of us is guiltless of some degree of blind, nationalistic self-interest, but we can keep up an alert and unremitting warfare on this state of thought wherever found (but beginning always at home), and so lay the foundations of a more equitable world-order.

As Mr. Buell concludes: "Hitlerism is the immediate cause of the present European war; and the Nazi ideology must be destroyed if Western ideas are to be maintained. But Hitlerism would not have come to power except for the economic and political nationalism of the West." Here is a stirring challenge for the future!

Cambridge, Mass. ROBERT PEEL

Keeping Out of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The great amount of time and energy expended on "Keeping Us Out of War" is wasted. If the crisis ever comes when after several years of carnage France and Britain are brought to their knees and are about to yield to Germany and her allies, the forces of America will be found just where they were twenty-five years ago, right by the side of their real allies. Our country will again suffer for the principles of liberty, justice and decency. And why not? We fought for those principles many years ago when our country was founded. We won. Again we fought for those principles in the World War. We helped to win again.

Some things are worse than war. Slavery, self-contempt and the degrading forces of Naziism and Sovietism, are worse than war. All through the ages high-minded men have given their lives for their beliefs. The heroes are not dead. They will die again if need be. The safety of our country depends on such idealism. The tremendous force of America is something not to be lightly flouted. JAMES W. JOHNSON

New York

"Spider Webs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The amazing letter from "W. F. G." in a recent issue tends to confirm the impression which is gaining ground over here that residents in the United States have little or no idea of what is being done in this country in the conflict against aggression. What more does "W. F. G." suggest that we could have done for Poland than to enter the fiercest war in history on behalf of that country? When he likens nations' pacts and promises to spiders' webs, he does a great disservice to his country to follow it up by criticism of our loyalty to the brave Poles; and this at a time when noble British lives are being sacrificed in a world cause. The only redeeming inference to be drawn from the letter is that the correspondent's conscience got the better of him when he came to sign it. H. K. M. TROY

London

Need

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What do we, the United States of America, need, what does Great Britain need, what does France need, what do Germany, Russia, China, Japan, need? What does the whole world need? Not armaments, not soldiers, not border defenses! The whole world needs Christians, Christians, in deed! H. H.

Wingdale, N. Y.

Sandbags and Statues

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Considering what has, from time to time, been said about them, it is perhaps surprising that the Government should have taken steps to protect many of London's statues from air raids. The cynical, however, defend the official action on the ground that in several cases protection has taken the form of hiding the statues away in some secret place where they can no longer be seen. This is what has happened to James II near the Admiralty, whose effigy, like James himself towards the end of his career, has been withdrawn somewhat hurriedly from public view. Public opinion is solicitously inquiring why the same measures are not being followed with the statue of Richard the Lion Heart, who brandishes his sword outside the House of Lords, sitting on a horse which is neither galloping, trotting, ambling, walking, nor even standing still.

What is to be done with Earl Haig, and Nurse Cavell, and Cromwell, and William III, and Washington, and Lincoln is as yet locked in the vaults of the future. The suggestion that they should be removed to a prominent position in the neighborhood of Edinburgh is not likely to be followed, though the same cynics urge they might have the effect of frightening off the German raiders. Yet even the most critical must admit that the eye of the discerning can perceive some beauty in London's statues, as did Lionel Johnson in that of the now sandbagged Charles I at Charing Cross, when he wrote:

> Comely and calm, he rides
> Hard by his own Whitehall:
> Only the night wind howls:
> No crowds, nor rebels, brawl—

a verse that has assumed an intensified meaning now that the streets of London after dark are silent and deserted.

London H. B.

"Armistice Day, 1939"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have had so many occasions to be grateful for the broadly sympathetic viewpoint of our truly international paper, that the past twenty-odd years have proved it impossible to be over-zealous in praise. Your "Armistice Day, 1939," editorial is a case in point. No Christian can read this true exposition of hope, and fail to thrill to the practical possibilities ahead for all who love mankind.

In the determination of men that permanent peace shall come to earth, is the real Armistice; whose terms shall be unconditional surrender of all evil to our common brotherhood. R. P. M.

Los Angeles